

THREE CANDIDATES
ASPIRE TO SUCCEED
COUNCILOR BEMIS

J. Stearns Cushing of Norwood, Herbert W. Burr of Boston and Arthur P. Russell of Quincy Mentioned.

FORMER IS ACTIVE

District Is Republican Two to One and a Nomination Is Virtually Equivalent to Election.

Councilor Allion F. Bemis of Brookline, in announcing that he would not be a candidate for another term in the executive council, paved the way for an active campaign on the part of several men to succeed him. Mr. Bemis has been a valuable man and had the confidence of Governor Draper to a marked degree, but he had served the customary number of terms and felt that it was time to allow some one else to succeed him.

There are three candidates for the Republican nomination prominently mentioned, J. Stearns Cushing of Norwood, Representative Herbert W. Burr of Boston and ex-Representative Arthur P. Russell of Quincy. Mr. Cushing is the head of the Norwood Press and an active business man. Mr. Burr is a partner of Mayor Hibbard in the tailoring business and is presumed to be close to that official politically. Mr. Russell is a lawyer and was a candidate for the nomination last year, but Mr. Bemis won out after a close contest.

Mr. Russell is now away on his vacation, and it is claimed that some time

MATE'S HEROISM
PRAISED TODAY

F. R. Bitters' Saving of Captain's Wife and Son When Nezincot Went Down Is Talk of Gloucester.

GLoucester, Mass.—Boatswain's Mate Frank R. Bitters' saving the wife and son of Capt. Thomas E. Evans of the foundered government tug Nezincot, is the topic of conversation here today.

Bitters was leaning into the window of the cook's galley, talking with the steward, and as the boat careened was carried almost under water. He maintained his hold, but the cargo of anchors had shifted so that the boat was unable to recover herself, and the next big wave carried her still farther over.

Captain Evans, in accordance with the unwritten marine law, stuck to his position in the wheelhouse, calling to Bitters to save his wife and boy. As soon as they came to the surface Bitters grasped the woman and after considerable difficulty managed to fasten a life preserver about her, then swam with her to a plank on which the boy was floating.

While they were clinging to the plank a sailor drifting past on some wreckage abandoned it and fastened himself to Bitters' leg. The plank was not sufficient to float all. Bitters was using all his strength to keep the woman up, and her son, seeing that the sailor might carry all down, pushed the man away and ordered him back to his own plank. After keeping Mrs. Evans afloat for nearly an hour the tug's life boat managed to get them all aboard.

RUSSIANS ARREST
GERMAN OFFICERS

ST. PETERSBURG—Government officials received a false report from Milwaukee today that Russian frontier guardsmen had fired on a German balloon carrying four men and had killed three of the passengers and injured the fourth. Later reports this afternoon said that the balloon crossed the frontier near Milwaukee and alighted. The Russian guard arrested the balloonists, who were army officers, but upon finding that their mission was friendly the balloonists were released. This incident gave rise to the report that the guard had fired on the balloon.

EMPLOYERS WIN
SWEDISH STRIKE

STOCKHOLM—The Employers' Association today in the Swedish strike released the offer of a group of independent political party leaders to negotiate a settlement on the basis of the return of the strikers under old conditions. The association declared that it was already the winner and would make its own terms in dealing with those who wished to return to work.

The prohibition of the sale of intoxicants during the strike has proved so beneficial that there is a strong agitation today in favor of making it permanent.

TWO DREADNOUGHTS FOR CHILE.
VALPARAISO.

The naval council has recommended the building of two battleships of the Dreadnought type.

Secretary Ballinger Defends His Attitude

SPOKANE, Wash.—Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger's attitude on the Montana water power question seems to be similar to that which actuated the President of the United States to grant large concessions of land to the Union Pacific railroad in 1899. Mr. Ballinger says:

"The reclamation service will not play the dog in the manger toward the private irrigation corporations that are watering the arid and semi-arid plains and valleys of this and other western states.

"Instead, the government will give all possible encouragement to private enterprises where they do not conflict with established or projected federal reclamation projects. There should be no issue between private capital and the government, and land should not be withheld from entry beyond a reasonable period of time, where its development is within the range of private capital."

HARD FIGHT AGAINST
MR. BALLINGER HELD
UP TILL TOMORROW

Several Resolutions Condemning His Action in Restoring Lands Are Then Due in Irrigation Congress.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Excitement was still intense over the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy when today's session of the national irrigation congress began here. The speech of Secretary Ballinger declaring that the acquisition of irrigated lands "is not a poor man's proposition," and the unsparing denunciation of Mr. Ballinger by former Governor Pardee of California, have created a profound impression upon the delegates.

The real fight is expected when the convention is called upon to act upon the resolutions now pending. Several of these are covertly denunciatory of Mr. Ballinger's attitude toward the alleged waterpower trust.

Replying to statements made before the congress that power sites had been

RUMOR SETH LOW
FOR LONDON POST

NEW YORK—Ex-Mayor Seth Low is prominently mentioned in connection with the London embassy of the United States and his appointment may be made soon after Congress adjourns in December. The President has been casting about for a suitable man ever since Dr. Charles W. Eliot's declination of the post. An understanding has been reached with Ambassador Reid, who will remain at London for nine months or possibly a year longer. The President's attention has been called several times to the former mayor of New York city, and in many respects the President has found him to measure up to just what he wants for the London embassy. Mr. Low is a man of affairs, who has had large business and educational experience, and is also gifted with the diplomatic instinct. He is possessed of an ample fortune to enable him to meet the social demands certain to be made on the American ambassador at London.

When asked at his summer home in Belford, N. Y., about the report that he had been offered the post of ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Low said: "I do not care to discuss the matter. I am not at liberty to deny or confirm the report."

CAMBRIDGE OPENS
LIBRARY MONDAY

The Cambridge Public Library will be opened for the issue of books beginning Monday, after having been closed for a month for extensive repairs and alterations.

On the day of the closing card holders were permitted to take out five books on each of their cards.

The librarian says that an interesting feature of the day referred to was the numerous calls for the books included in President Emeritus Eliot's "five-foot" library. When the library closed that night every available book in the list that was in the library had been drawn and there were many demands that could not be filled.

CRADDOCK BRIDGE
DRAW NOW READY

MEDFORD, Mass.—The boat lock in the new dam of the metropolitan park system below Craddock bridge has been completed. Walter F. Hayden was the first to go through in his motor boat. He was cruising about in the river when the work contractor wished to test the working of the machinery.

Everything worked smoothly, the passage being made in eight minutes. The lock will be placed permanently in operation next Monday, with Edwin Tesksbury as caretaker.

DECISION TODAY IN THAW CASE.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Justice Mills today decided that Harry K. Thaw, in custody in connection with the Stanford White case, shall not be freed but shall return to Matteawan.

FAILS TO FORM DANISH CABINET.
COPENHAGEN.

Count Frijs has informed King Frederick of Denmark that after consultation with his political friends he found it impossible to form a new cabinet.

BOSTON WILL GIVE
JAPAN'S DELEGATES
CORDIAL RECEPTION

Chamber of Commerce Will Entertain Party Here and Will Give Them an Opportunity for Industrial Study.

The Japanese "commercial delegation," which is to make an extensive tour of the United States and which will include New England in its industrial investigations, is to be fittingly received in Boston.

The visitors will be here in October and its entertainment will naturally devolve upon the Chamber of Commerce. This organization is fully prepared to extend a cordial hand.

It was stated by an official of the Chamber of Commerce today that everything will be done to make the stay of the visitors enjoyable and that every facility will be offered to enable the visiting Japanese to make the best use of their limited time.

The chamber will be able to supply

BROOKLINE TRACK
MOVING IS RUSHED

Village Square Is a Bustle of Activity Today With the Preparations for the New Street Car Shelters.

Brookline Village square today presents an air of activity indicative of better things in the way of transportation facilities. Three or four lines of temporary track are being laid in preparation for the new shelters planned for this transfer point. The temporary tracks are being placed on top of the brick pavement, for the most part, without tearing up the street surface.

The new shelters are to start approximately opposite the corner of Morse avenue and extend 115 feet to the westward. This will bring the end of the platforms opposite the fire station. The outbound platform and shelter will be constructed about where the old inbound and outbound tracks are located. The new tracks will consequently be moved to the left. Just beyond these tracks the inbound platform and shelter will be constructed. All this work is expected to be completed in the fall.

The extension of the granolithic platforms to a point opposite the fire station makes necessary the relocation for a short distance of the tracks on Washington street. These tracks will be thrown to the left, resulting in a much sharper curve than the present one to permit approach and egress to and from the shelters.

NEW ASSOCIATION
HOME IN NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.—An unnamed donor has made it possible for the Newport Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association to have a new building, which will probably be erected on Thames street, north of Washington square.

Everybody connected with the project has been pledged to secrecy, so far as the identity of the giver is concerned. There is a general belief, however, that the branch will benefit by an additional generous act of Miss Helen Gould.

READY TO DRAW
FLATHEAD LAND

SPOKANE, Wash.—Everything was ready today for Judge Witten and his assistants to remove the covers from 14 large cans, containing 87,000 applications, for Flathead reservation lands. The three girls who have heretofore officiated will make the drawings.

Fifteen hundred names will be drawn today, 2500 on Friday and 2500 on Saturday, making 6500 for the 3000 claims on the reservation. No land classified as timber will be subject to homesteading on the reservation.

ENOUGH CARS TO MOVE CROPS.
CHICAGO.

There are more than 250,000 old freight cars idle, and orders for new ones are being filled daily, so that the railroads in the West do not apprehend serious difficulty in taking care of the wheat and other crops.

BOSTON'S STREETS
NEED EXPENDITURE
OF THIRTY MILLIONS

Mr. Eben D. Jordan Makes Statement Before Street Commissioners Regarding New "Opera Place."

REMARKS INDORSED

Opinion Is Expressed That Better Streets and Buildings Like the Opera House Overcome Provincialism.

Mr. Eben D. Jordan Talks About Boston's Streets and New Boston Opera House

EBEN D. JORDAN, one of Boston's foremost merchants, in speaking before the street commissioners today in support of a proposal to construct Opera place between Huntington avenue and St. Stephen street, said:

Thirty million dollars is required for street construction and improvements in Boston.

Ten million dollars of this sum should be expended at once.

The new Boston opera house is a great public improvement and should be supported by the public.

There will be an annual attendance of 250,000 people from all parts of the country to visit the opera house.

The opera house will be not only a place of amusement but a school for musicians.

Eben D. Jordan, one of Boston's prominent merchants and president of the Boston Opera Company, who appeared before the board of street commissioners today in support of an order for the construction of Opera place, between Huntington avenue and St. Stephen street, along the side of the new opera house, stated that he thought the city should spend \$30,000,000 in street construction work and should spend \$10,000,000 of this amount at once.

He did not believe that this matter should be put too far into the future. On the particular street in question, he said, it was necessary in connection with the new opera house, which he considered one of the greatest public improvements in the city, and he believed it would help make Boston more metropolitan and offset some of its provincialism. As this opera house greatly improves the neighborhood and adds to the value of property in this vicinity, he believes the city should assist in this matter.

Mr. Jordan said that some persons might object to spending money at this time in street construction work, especially where private interest is in a manner involved; but the public gain is so great that this objection must have but little weight.

Ex-Mayor Thomas N. Hart said that if this order should come before him, as a mayor of Boston, he would sign it at once, as he considered it a great public improvement.

Ralph L. Flanders discussed the purposes of the opera and opera school and declared it to be largely a public enterprise in advance of anything similar in the United States, which had been made possible by the generous contribution of Mr. Jordan, who had put into it over a million dollars. He said that people from all over the country would come to attend the opera and visit the shops of Boston. He said it was a finishing school for musicians; as much an educational institution as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other places of learning.

Among the most promising pupils today in the opera school are two that the opera company aided in their early studies, he said; so that many are benefited by the institution.

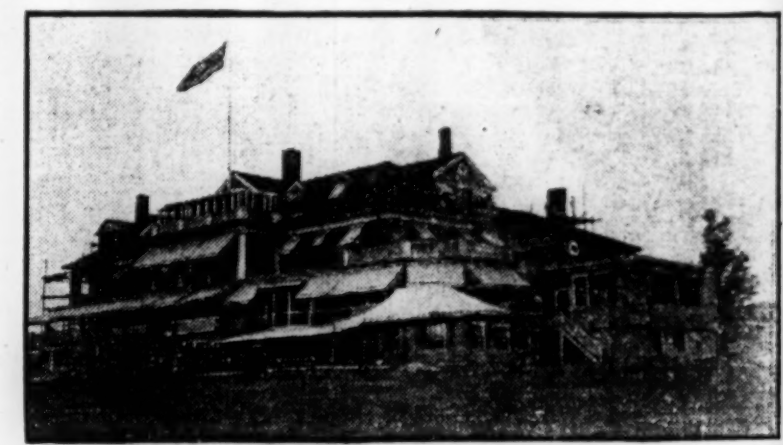
Joseph Balch read a letter in which the owners of the land in question offered it to the city for \$12,375, which is one half its assessed value. This land is 220 feet long, 50 feet wide containing 11,000 square feet. Mr. Balch pointed out that if the city should go into the market and buy this land and make the necessary construction of the street, which the opera company has in part completed, the cost to the city would be about \$47,000. The construction of the street in its present condition would be about \$2,500, making a total cost to the city of \$14,875.

The city, in view of the fact that this was a great public improvement, he said, could well afford to spend the sum, were it necessary.

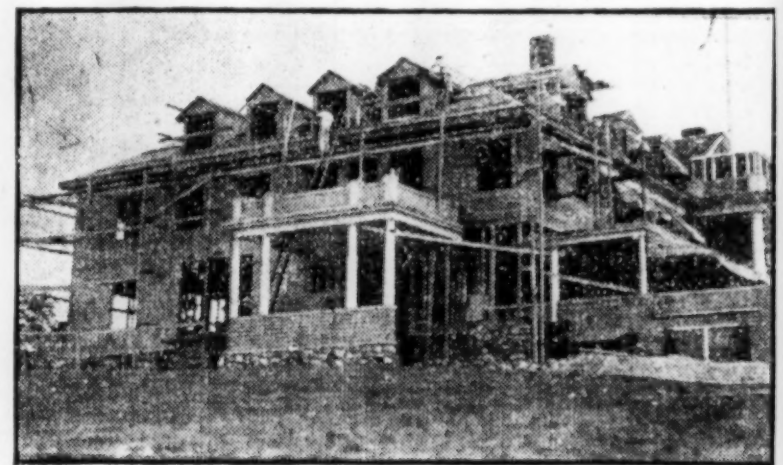
The commissioners stated at the close of the hearing that they would at once sign the order and send it to the mayor for his approval.

ECUADOR FAIR TO CONTINUE.
GUAYAQUIL.

The government of Ecuador has received congratulations from all parts of the world on the one hundredth anniversary of the first movement to obtain independence from Spain, and has decided to continue the exposition.

Enlarged Brae-Burn Country Club House
Planned to Be Ready November First

FRONT VIEW OF PRESENT HOUSE IN WEST NEWTON. This building was found to be wholly inadequate to meet present day requirements of the growing organization.



NEW ADDITION TO THE CLUBHOUSE. Faces on Commonwealth avenue and follows the architectural lines of the original structure.

THE extensive addition to the Brae-Burn Country Club house in West Newton upon completion will give to this well-known and popular seat of country hospitality increased facilities for accommodation and comfort. The repairs and addition are well under way and it is hoped that by Nov. 1 the remodeled building may be ready for occupancy.

The addition faces on Commonwealth avenue and in architecture harmonizes with the features of the original clubhouse. A massive porte cochere forms the entrance to the extension.

On the first ground floor there are two large reception rooms for women and a spacious corridor which leads from the porte cochere to the main club rooms in the old part of the building. On this floor also are coat rooms for both men and women. In the basement of the new

part are 100 lockers for women members and 25 additional lockers for the accommodation of men, together with splendidly appointed toilet rooms.

The second floor space of the addition will be devoted to four light and airy bedrooms and two baths. By the removal of the lockers to the basement the space formerly occupied by them has become available for two additional sleeping apartments in the original part of the building.

On the third floor the extension permits of the construction of two new bedrooms, which will be equipped with adjoining bathrooms and showers. By these extensive improvements 150 square feet of piazza space has been added to the already large verandas of this club.

The interior finish and furnishings of the new part will be in keeping with the general decorative effect of the main part of the house.

WOMAN COMPARES
AIR SAIL AND ANDES
ASCENT AS PASTIME

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd Tells of Her First Experience in Upper Atmosphere as Aeronaut.

AMHERST, Mass.—Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, wife of Prof. David P. Todd, the Amherst College astronomer, today compared her experiences a mile high in a balloon and climbing the Andes mountains. Mrs. Todd ascended with her husband and Charles J. Glidden on Wednesday at Fitchburg, Mass., and is the first woman to attempt an aerial flight from that point.

She is enthusiastic concerning ballooning and finds that it is much easier and more pleasant to be high in the air in a basket than to enjoy the panorama of earth from the solid footing of a tall mountain.

In speaking of her experiences she mentioned that Charles J. Glidden intended to ascend again from Fitchburg next Tuesday and, if the conditions are right, he will sail toward the coast and attempt a bit of espionage upon the "army" that will be defending Boston and take photographs of the encampments.

Mrs. Todd's experiences in mountain climbing came two years ago when she

WORCESTER MAN
FINDS CROPS GOOD

WORCESTER, Mass.—Ex-Mayor Walter H. Blodget of W. H. Blodget & Co., wholesale fruit and produce dealers, who attended the annual convention of the International Apple Shippers' Association in Buffalo and was elected vice-president for Massachusetts reports that the apple crop this year bids fair to be considerably above that of last year.

New York peaches as well as Connecticut peaches, he says, will also be a heavy crop. Pears will be light.

The New York grape vineyards, he says, show up finely, and the crop will be an immense one this year and of a fine quality.

LIVING FLAG JOINS
GRAND ARMY MEN

Twelve Hundred School Children in Red, White and Blue Outline the Stars and Stripes.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Today the Grand Army veterans hold their annual election of officers and select the place for the next encampment.

Wednesday the parade was the feature of the day and 6000 veterans marched in the procession.

Along Main street for the distance of a mile the parade counter-marched, and was reviewed by officials of the state and city, and many distinguished guests representing all sections of the country. First in line came the grand marshal and his staff. Commander-in-Chief Nevius and invited guests followed in carriages.

Seven blocks, one mile in Salt Lake, brought the head of the procession to Seventh South street, where 1200 school children in red, white and blue robes and caps formed a beautiful human flag.

The living flag joined the parade in marching order and followed the veterans back to the starting point, where the historic ranks passed in review before the commander-in-chief.

PITTSBURG—The joint conventions of the Army of the Philippines and the Veterans of Foreign Service did not result in affiliation between the two bodies.

Members of the Army of the Philippines did not wish their identity obliterated by such a combination. A joint public session of the two bodies was held Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall. Addresses by prominent army men marked the gathering.

EX-BRITISH NAVAL
DESIGNER ON TOUR

MONTREAL—Sir William White, at one time a prominent British naval designer, is in the city and will spend a few days here. After visiting other parts of eastern Canada, he will proceed to Winnipeg where he will preside over the engineering section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science of which he is president. He will lecture on "Canada's Relations to Imperial Defense."

FIRST SOLDIERS OFF
FROM BOSTON TODAY
FOR THE WAR GAME

Battery A Marches Away From South Armory for Prospective Scene of Battle Next Week.

OPEN FIGHT MONDAY

Cadet Corps, General Pew and Staff Start for Week's Maneuvers in Massachusetts Tomorrow.

The first soldiers to leave this city for the war maneuvers which begin in Plymouth and Bristol counties on Saturday were the members of Battery A, who marched away from the South Armory on Irvington street today and the strain of martial music and plumes of a large sized crowd.

This military organization, which is part of the Blue army defending Boston against the impending land attack by the Red forces, is in command of Capt. John H. Sierborne, Jr.

Early this morning the command began to assemble at the South armory and soldiers, armorers, farriers, artificers and cooks began to get the outfit in condition for the day's march. Lieut. Richard K. Hale, Robert F. Blake, Roger D. Swain and Norton Wigglesworth commanded the various details and quickly reduced the chaotic condition of the artillery quarters to a state of military regularity. New mounts, unfamiliar with the service which they must perform for the next week, were given their first taste of what an army horse must expect.

The next body to depart for the scene of activity will be the first corps cadets, which will leave the Columbus avenue armory tomorrow afternoon and entrain at the South station.

Battery A, which will have preceded them to headquarters, will be ordered to the rear of the line, forming a portion of the third echelon.

Gen. William A. Pew, Jr., and his entire staff will make their first move for the defense of Boston Friday morning, when they vacate the city to establish the division headquarters of the Blue army many miles to the south of Boston, from which point General Pew will conduct the campaign of defense. Probably

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

CABINET MEMBERS
ARE TO ACCOMPANY
PRESIDENT ON TRIP

Secretary Nagel Will Meet Party in Mississippi, Secretary Dickinson at El Paso and Mr. Ballinger in West.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Secretary Carpenter today sent urgent messages to the cities President Taft will visit this fall asking the chairmen of the entertainment committees to send in their programs at once by wire.

On the western trip the President will be joined at El Paso, Tex., by Secretary of War Jacob Dickinson, who will make the last end of the journey with him. Secretary Nagel will come aboard the President's car for the ride through Mississippi, and Secretary Ballinger will accompany him through some of the far western states.

Dr. J. J. Richardson of Washington will be with Mr. Taft and the President will also be accompanied by Captain Butt, his military aide, and Assistant Secretary W. W. Mischler. Secretary Carpenter will conduct the White House business from Washington while the President is away.

According to the program arranged the President will spend all of Sept. 30 in Seattle, and will reach Tacoma on the afternoon of Oct. 1. He will then go di-

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

SHACKLETON NOT
TO ABANDON TOUR

LONDON—Lieut. Edward H. Shackleton, who came within 100 miles of the south pole, said today that he would engage in an American lecture tour regardless of the action of the British government in the matter of reimbursing him for the expenditures in the recent Antarctic expedition.

The American lecture tour was arranged to help Shackleton repay the \$70,000 deficit that still remains following the trip. The total expenditures were more than \$200,000. It is probable that the government will make good this deficit but the lecture plans have progressed too far, Shackleton says, to be abandoned.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

SAYS ANTI-ENGLISH MOVEMENT IS BENEFIT TO GERMAN TRADE

CAIRO, Egypt. — Egypt and the English, a leading article in the National Zeitung of Berlin, signed by Dr. Arning, a member of the Reichstag, has been read by Europeans in Egypt with more than casual interest and with mingled sentiments. In this article the writer sketches the history of the English occupation with special reference to the anti-English movement which, he says, has gradually spread among the native Egyptians. He shows that this movement is benefiting Germany very considerably, for German trade with Egypt has increased during the past 10 years enormously compared with the increase of the English and the French trade in the country, in his opinion a further evidence of the unpopularity of English dominion.

People who know Egypt, the writer adds, cannot deny the fact that the country has developed greatly under the British dominion. The budget has increased from £5,000,000 to £15,000,000, without the taxes becoming more oppressive, while the great dams constructed by the English as adjuncts of irrigation are marvels of engineering skill. The natives are, however, in his opinion, justified in their complaint that the increased revenues are not applied to the enhancement of the intellectual and moral culture of the country, but are used to assure to the English their possession of Egypt at the least possible cost to themselves. Far too little, he contends, has been done for the betterment of conditions.

"Far too little," he continues, "is done for education. Neither the higher nor the elementary schools receive the support they ought. Native Egyptians maintain, and apparently with justice, that in former times it was easier for the individual to rise than today, under the English regime. Moreover, whereas, formerly talented young men were sent to various European centers of learning to complete their education, they are nowadays admitted only to the English national establishments. It is frequently stated that the English understand the art of colonization better than we—that they can attach peoples to them, while we cannot do this. In Egypt, however, even a tourist can, if he will, convince himself of the incapacity of the English in this direction. In the whole Nile valley there is today only one party to which every person who feels himself to be an Egyptian belongs. That is the Egyptian Nationalist party, whose adherents combat England, but who, however, strive in all quietness and order to develop their nation—on the material and civilizing standpoint—from an Egyptian basis and to deliver it from the influences which England unjustly imposes on the country."

The Egyptian Daily Post, in commenting upon Dr. Arning's assumption that the administration of Egypt is representative of British colonial administration, says: "He is not alone in this mistake, for there are many visitors to Egypt who ascribe to Great Britain the many obvious faults and weaknesses in the administration. The doctor's criticism is but another instance of want of appreciation by others of the attitude of Great Britain towards Egypt. It is difficult for most people to understand that England could possibly direct the welfare of this country for so many years and still honestly adhere to the assurances made by Lord Dufferin. Had England departed from these assurances, which most of the powers regard merely as sentimentalities, she would have been regarded as a power of political tension."

ENTERING PORTS IN TIME OF WAR

PARIS. The official Gazette published recently a decree signed by the President of the republic and countersigned by the minister of marine modifying the terms of the decree of March 17, 1902, relating to the condition of access to French ports in time of war.

In future French merchant ships and foreign vessels are not in all circumstances to be delayed from entering French ports and harbors at night, but upon entering the three-mile limit are to be summoned by gunfire or other signals from the shore to stop until they have been boarded by the authorities, when, if their papers are in order, they will be allowed to proceed. If the summons is not obeyed, the offending vessel will be shelled, even if more than one mile from shore. Detailed instructions are given for carrying out the provisions of the decree. The new regulations will come into force without notice on mobilization, and may be applied "by order at moments of political tension."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
GRIFITHS—"Annie Laurie."

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"Paid in Full."
ELIOT—"A Good Night from Mississippi."
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Song."
DALEY—"Billy."
SAFETY—"The House Next Door."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
KEITH & PROCTORS, Fifth avenue—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Gay Hussar."
LIBERTY—"The Florist Shop."
LYCEUM—"The Morals of Marcus."
LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Ringmaster."
WEBER'S—"The Circus."

CHICAGO.

GARRICK—"The Blue Mouse."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Traveling Salesman."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
NATIONAL—"The Burgomaster."
PANTHER—"The Circus."
PRINCE—"The Goddess of Liberty."
STUBBART—"The Candy Shop."

Canada to Construct Huge Storage Reservoirs



VALLEY OF THE OTTAWA RIVER.

Where stream leaves Lake Temiscamingue and where work on one of the world's greatest power centers is now being pushed.

OTTAWA, Ont. — Preparatory work for the first of the great storage reservoirs on the reaches of the upper Ottawa river was recently begun at the outlet of Lake Temiscamingue, where the first dam is to be constructed.

The contractor has set men to work clearing the site and preparing for the work to begin on the dam as soon as the low water period arrives, which usually occurs late in the present month. Lake Temiscamingue has an area of 100 square miles and its water level may

be raised 15 feet at a very low cost for dams, and the land flooded by their construction. Although the lake is at the verge of Ontario's "silver land," very little valuable property will be submerged, the banks of the lake being very high except at a few points. The town of New Liskeard is the most important of these, and the place which will probably call for the greatest outlay, by the government, for flooded lands.

The proposed elevation of 15 feet will provide a storage capacity of about 41,817,600,000 cubic feet. When this is accomplished, mills as far down stream

as those at the capital will receive an extra flow of 2000 cubic feet per second during the low water period. Above Lake Temiscamingue are other lakes, providing a water area of 210 square miles and a possible storage capacity proportionately greater than that of Temiscamingue, at a cost relatively smaller for the construction of the dams, and the Government's storage scheme for this district includes the work on these lakes which will eventually be carried out according to the requirements of the manufacturing centers of the Ottawa valley.

GERMAN PAPERS COMMENT ON SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD GREY

BERLIN. — Commenting on the recent discussion of the eastern question in the House of Commons during the debate on the foreign office vote the German Radical and Extremist papers generally devoted considerable space to censorious criticism of Sir Edward Grey's speech. The Vossische Zeitung asserted that the maxim of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations preached by the present British foreign secretary had not always been observed by the cabinet of St. James. In common with the Conservative newspapers, it contended that, in merely changing the name "occupation" to "annexation," in respect of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary in no way contravened the spirit.

In official circles the speech made a good impression, and the semi-official interpretation of the references to Bosnia affairs differed from that given by independent newspapers. The North German Gazette said that if Sir Edward Grey's remark that Great Britain's special agreements are not to be regarded as a barrier to being on good terms with other European powers be applied to Anglo-German relations it

follows that Sir Edward Grey does not allow his policy to be influenced by hostility against Germany, and that he does not desire to give the ententes any point against Germany. His statements will be accepted here "with the same loyalty and sincerity" with which they were expressed to the House of Commons.

As regards events in the Balkans the North-German Gazette invited those of its German contemporaries which take exception to Sir Edward Grey's remarks to note that they were mainly of a retrospective kind and did not indicate that the idea of reopening questions which are now disposed of is contemplated in London, adding: "It is, we think, impossible to recognize the peaceful settlement of the eastern crisis as a happy result more clearly and unreservedly than Sir Edward Grey has done. We hope, therefore, that his speech will contribute to the further strengthening of the calm which has set in in Europe."

The Cologne Gazette said: "With the English foreign minister, we know today that all these dangers connected with the Bosnian question are happily past and that common sense has gained a complete victory in Europe."

MAY TELEPHONE ACROSS CHANNEL

Will Soon Lay Cable Under Sea—Lines Under Water Not Successful Heretofore—Try New Invention.

LONDON. What may be considered an epoch-making attempt in the telephone business is soon to be undertaken when a telephone cable will be laid across the English channel. The development of underground and under water telephone cables has never progressed very far on account of the great resistance encountered when the line is buried.

Several underground lines are in operation here and in America, but they have been only partially successful. But a system invented by Oliver Heaviside and subsequently developed by Professor Pupin tends to counteract this resistance and make the underground or submerged telephone cable possible.

A cable of this description was laid across Lake Constance some years ago and the principle involved has been successfully applied to many land lines. The Lake Constance experiment has not been entirely satisfactory, but the soundness of the principle has been nevertheless conclusively proven. The cable between Dover and Calais will therefore be watched by telephone engineers on both sides of the Atlantic with extraordinary interest.

PLAN TO COLONIZE YUCAIPA VALLEY

REDLANDS, Cal. — Local capitalists, interested with M. A. Newmark and J. M. Neeland in the building of the Redlands and Yucaipa electric railroad and in colonizing the Yucaipa valley, say that work on the construction of the road probably will begin about Oct. 1. Already \$170,000 of stock has been subscribed and it is expected that the necessary \$300,000 will be forthcoming within a few weeks. It is expected the construction work on the road will be completed by next spring.

NEW SERVICE ON RIVER THAMES

City Steamboat Company Is Formed to Operate Boats on the Stream—Purchase County Council Craft.

[From the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.]

LONDON. — The City Steamboats Company is the name of a company that has been formed for the purpose of organizing a steamboat service on the Thames. The service inaugurated by the London County Council was not continued for long, the venture not being a success from a financial point of view. The company recently formed has, it is understood, purchased the 14 steamboats lately sold by the London County Council.

It is proposed to charge a two-cent fare from Greenwich to London bridge, and a cent fares across the river from pier to pier. Some of those associated with the undertaking were connected with the old Thames Steamboat Company by whom a service was run on the Thames several years ago, before the boats were built and the service organized by the London County Council.

SEES FORMOSA LEAD IN SUGAR

VICTORIA, B. C. — Paul Bell, an engineer of the Honolulu iron works, who returned on the Tanager from Formosa, where he has been engaged in establishing sugar mills for the Japanese Sugar Company, states that Formosa will, by next year, be the greatest sugar producing country in the world. Five new mills were erected this year and five more are to be built next summer, all equipped with the latest machinery. The output this year was 90,000 tons, all of which went to Japan.

Millions of dollars are being expended on Formosan harbor works and fortifications in pursuance of a plan to establish Japanese naval bases at Keelung to the north and Takao to the south.

London Letter

[From the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.]

LONDON. — Sir Charles Lucas, who is the head of the dominion department of the colonial office, and Mr. Pearson, late of the colonial office, who is accompanying him in New Zealand, were both entertained by the members of the cabinet in Wellington recently.

In a speech which he delivered, Sir Charles Lucas said that wider views were gradually taking the place of Downing street traditions. Greater Britain was going through a process of evolution, and with the initiative of the younger countries, the united history of the empire would show ever-increasing strength.

LORD CHESTERFIELD'S LARGE ESTATE IS SOLD

Holme Lacy, the historic residence of Lord Chesterfield, has been purchased by Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, Bart. This interesting estate, teeming with historic memories, and which has remained in one family for over 600 years, is situated in several parishes in Herefordshire. Among the many interesting features of this beautiful old mansion are the famous Grindling Gibbons carving, the fine gardens, the ancient deer forests, as well as the villages and farms appertaining to the estate. The property consists of some 5000 or more acres of land.

Commencing at \$750,000, the bidding continued until \$1,050,000 was reached. No higher bid being made, the property was withdrawn, the owner not being willing to accept that sum. It was, however, announced later on that the offer of Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth for the mansion and 3300 acres of the estate, made earlier in the day, would be accepted. Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, who is the head of a large firm in Australia, received his baronetcy in 1906.

TURBINE DISCUSSED AT RECENT MEETING

At a meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers held recently at Liverpool, A. J. Maginnis referred to the immense progress made in marine engineering since the advent of the 20th century, and he quoted the introduction of turbines as the leading feature. The adoption of the turbine, he pointed out, would lead to much business being done, since existing steamers would want to have their machinery replaced, especially since it would not necessitate the expense of changing the boilers.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE FOR MONTH OF JUNE

The total value of the commonwealth imports for the month of June last amounted to £3,696,000, showing a decrease of £39,000 on the returns for the corresponding month of last year. The exports totalled £3,833,000, an increase of £398,000, including gold to the value of £432,000, which is an increase of £108,000. The value of the specie exported reached £913,000, that of last year being exceeded by £424,000.

The butter exports amounted to 566,000 pounds; value £27,000, a decrease of 65,000 pounds, or £1500. The wheat and flour exports showed a total of 454,000 cwt., the value being £202,000, an increase of 97,000 cwt. or £61,000. The wool exports amounted to 14,929,000 pounds, representing a value of £728,000, the decrease on the corresponding period of last year being 4304,000 pounds, or £188,000.

TO ERECT STATUE TO KITCHENER

CALCUTTA, India. — A movement has been started in Calcutta to raise funds for the erection of a statue of Lord Kitchener. It is receiving an enthusiastic response, particularly in army circles.

STOCKHOLM WILL BE SCENE OF PEACE CONGRESS MEETING

STOCKHOLM. — The eighteenth international peace congress meets in this city on Aug. 29. The sessions will continue until Sept. 5. The meeting of the congress in a Scandinavian country is particularly appropriate as in no other countries has the peace movement gained so strong a foothold. The Scandinavian Parliaments have more than once voted direct contributions to the support of the interparliamentary union and the international peace bureau at Berne and Denmark is, according to reports, about to create a hospitality fund similar to that of Great Britain instituted last year by the chancellor of the exchequer. Christiania has already entertained the interparliamentary union at one of its conferences and also the international law association.

It was during the Paris exposition of 1889 that the first of the modern series of international peace congresses was inaugurated by a few friends of the movement. The meeting went quite without notice except for some superficial ridicule. Today their coming is deemed an honor and their reception will be royal in its nature. The congress now represents hundreds of peace organizations and numbers of peace workers from all parts of the world.

Among other things which the years intervening between 1889 and 1909 have witnessed are: The growth of the interparliamentary union to an organization composed of statesmen from every civilized country, numbering 2500, working together for the amelioration and ultimate cessation of warfare and armament and the inauguration of rational methods of settlement; the institution of the permanent international court of arbitration at The Hague, instituted in 1899, successfully established in 1901 and legal-

ized as the arbitration tribunal of the world in 1907; the laying of the foundations for a world congress of parliament by the Hague conference and the decision of the governments represented at its last meeting to establish a permanent international court of arbitral justice as soon as a satisfactory method of selecting the judges can be determined upon; the conclusion between nations in pairs of nearly 100 obligatory arbitration pacts; and the institution in the United States of the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference, which has for 15 years been a great factor in the molding of American public sentiment in the channels of world peace.

Last year's meeting of the international peace congress was held in London. It was their seventeenth international meeting, after 19 hard years of labor. The delegates were received by the court and extended generous hospitality by all classes from cabinet ministers to laymen. Before leaving England's shores they were royally entertained out of the newly established hospitality fund, the prime minister being the chief speaker on the occasion.

Stockholm is preparing this year to grant the peacemaker a welcome equally heartfelt.

Foreign Briefs

BUENOS AIRES. — The Argentine government will send the training ship Sarmiento to New York to represent Argentina at the Hudson-Fulton celebration next September.

MUNICH. — E. H. Harriman has just completed an automobile excursion through Bavaria.

MAY MAKE SOAP IN CANADA TOWN

HULL, Can. — There is a possibility that a new industry will come to Hull, the United Soap Company of Brantford, which says it is prepared to spend about \$60,000 on erection of buildings. The company has addressed a letter to Alderman Gravelle saying it is considering the establishment of branch works at Hull, and asking what the Hull corporation is prepared to do in the way of a bonus or exemption from taxes. The council has given up the practice of presenting new firms with bonuses, but still employs its power of giving exemption if the case warrants it.

COBALT IS READY FOR CELEBRATION

COBALT, Ont. — Committees in charge of the field tournament and athletic meet for Aug. 18, 19 and 20 expect the three-day celebration to be an unequalled success. The program includes a horse parade, drilling contest, aquatic sports, baseball and field sports. Arrangements have been made with the T. & N. O. railway for reduced rates on the road for the three days and also a reduced rate can be had from Ottawa, Toronto and other towns in Ontario. At night a special train will leave Cobalt for the northern towns about 11 o'clock.

SUMMONED TO ST. PETERSBURG

TEHERAN, Persia. — The Persian government was recently informed by the Russian legation that Colonel Liakhoff had been summoned to St. Petersburg. Colonel Liakhoff's period of service in Persia is nearly complete, and it is presumed he will leave at an early date. As he was recently nominated to a command in the Caucasus, he is not expected to return.

REDUCED CABLE TOLLS.

LONDON. The tariff for press telegrams between Britain and the under-noted countries have been reduced as follows from the first of August: India and Burma, to 18 cents per word; Ceylon, 19 cents per word; Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, 18 cents per word. The respective governments have agreed to bear their ratable share of the reduction.

Special Notice

We have decided to give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 25% from our regular rates to any one presenting this advertisement which we have running in The Monitor. We will give special attention to each customer, and the very best photographs it is possible to make.

Elmer Chickering
Leading Photographer.
21 WEST STREET, BOSTON

WATER SUPPLY
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WATER BILLS

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NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OF BOSTON.

Alfred Vischer, Specialist in Hydro-geology
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Arts and Crafts Book Shop
CAROLINE M. RUSY, Prop. Chicago.
Mrs. George's Book, "Letters from China," \$2.50
Lesson Markers, Billies, Scrolls
Hospital Cards, Children's Books
Pictures, Souvenirs
Motives, etc. Wholesale and Retail.
109 Venetian Bldg., 31 E. Washington St.
Opposite Marshall Field's.

CABINET MEMBERS ARE TO ACCOMPANY PRESIDENT ON TRIP

(Continued from Page One.)

rect from Portland to Tacoma instead of going back to Seattle, as was at first arranged.

The most interesting event of the President's trip will probably be his meeting with President Diaz of Mexico at El Paso. The exact place and manner of the meeting has not been told to the press and it was to stir up the local arrangement committee there perhaps more than any other committee on the tour that Secretary Carpenter sent out his hurry-up messages today.

The President said Wednesday that he was quite willing to meet President Diaz on either side of the international boundary line.

"But you really would not set foot outside of the United States, would you?" some one asked.

"Why not," replied the President. "I'd do it in a minute if necessary. There is nothing in the constitution or laws to prohibit it. Mr. Roosevelt went over into Panama territory when he visited the isthmus."

Secretary Carpenter today closed a contract with the Pullman company for the use of the private cars Mayflower and Haslemere for the western trip. The President, Secretary Mischler, Captain Butt and one secret service man will occupy the Mayflower. The Haslemere will be used by the newspaper correspondents who accompany the President, by one of the secret service guards, and by such senators, governors and invited guests as are taken on for brief trips during the trip.

The President will be joined in every state by senators, congressmen and prominent politicians, who will board the train in order to appear for the benefit of their friends in close proximity to the nation's chief.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Secretary Nagel and Assistant Secretary McHarg of the department of commerce and labor, and E. Dana Durand, director of the census bureau are expected at Beverly tomorrow.

Friends of aerial navigation need expect no help from President Taft. If the signal service gets any appropriation from Congress for the building, buying, the maintenance of airships they must use their own powers of persuasion on the man who holds the money bags. When asked today if he would recommend any appropriation for aerial navigation in his forthcoming message, the President shook his head decisively and said, "No, that is the signal corps' lookout."

The first delegation of cabinet officials will arrive at the summer capital for a conference with the President Friday. During the summer it is expected that many of the cabinet officials, department heads, senators and congressmen will make pilgrimages to pay their respects to the President.

Friday, Postmaster-General Hitchcock, who has been staying with Secretary MacVeigh at Dublin, N. H., is expected to visit the President shortly. He will stay at Beverly with J. B. Wallcut at Beverly Farms.

Assistant Secretary McHarg of the department of commerce and labor left Washington today and will arrive at Beverly Friday and in company with E. Dana Durand, director of the census, will confer with the President in regard to the census supervisors. One supervisor will be appointed for each congressional district, and in large cities one supervisor will be named regardless of the number of congressional districts. Altogether about 300 will be named. It is expected that the appointments will be announced Saturday or Monday.

Secretary Carpenter stated this morning that Secretary Mischler, who is now in Washington in charge of the executive office in Washington, will make the trip with the President.

This morning Charles E. Buzzell, postmaster of Lakeport, N. H., former sergeant-at-arms of the New Hampshire Legislature, with H. L. Worcester of Rochester, N. H., president of the New Hampshire Veterans Association, called by appointment on Secretary Carpenter to arrange for the President to attend the New Hampshire war veterans' reunion to be held in the Weirs, Lake Winnepesaukee, the end of August.

Secretary of War Carpenter this afternoon made his usual visit to the Taft residence to go through the correspondence with the President.

Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Moore walked to Beverly to do some shopping and returned on foot to Burgess point after walking three miles. Mrs. Taft appeared to enjoy the tramp immensely.

Admission of New States Is Favored by President

BEVERLY, Mass.—The admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood, giving the United States a flag with 48 stars is the schedule for President Taft's administration. The situation is summarized by the President who had a talk with Judge Ira A. Abbott of the territorial court of New Mexico on Wednesday. Their conversation was about general conditions in New Mexico and about affairs affecting the local courts. The President's assertion that he expected Congress to create states out of Arizona and New Mexico was incidental thereto. But he regards it a party pledge, and he is already on record as a President who stands by obligations of that character.

The administration of justice in New Mexico, as well as in certain other territories, has been prolific of comments. The President is bent upon improving conditions materially. He has great con-

WOMAN COMPARES AIR SAIL AND ANDES ASCENT AS PASTIME

(Continued from Page One.)

accompanied her husband on a trip to the Peruvian Andes, from the topmost point of which he studied the planet Mars at its last opposition. They made the ascension as a preliminary to Professor Todd's excursion into the air to study the planet above the "air envelope."

She was 16,000 feet, nearly three miles, above sea level in the Andes, while she ascended in the balloon only one mile.

"I shall never lose an opportunity to make a balloon ascension," says she. "The horizon and the distant mountains of Vermont and western Massachusetts first attracted my attention to such a degree that I did not think to look down directly underneath until we were over Leominster."

"We were then 3200 feet high and within our vision were the cities of Worcester, Lowell, Nashua, Fitchburg and all the towns in the radius, and almost countless lakes and ponds."

"The only sounds reaching my ears were the shrill whistles of the locomotives, electric cars, automobile horns and musical instruments. A salute from the balloon was returned by the wave of a handkerchief."

"Mr. Glidden allowed me to manage the balloon, and to reach 5400 feet a bag of sand was thrown out. The increase of speed at 1500 feet was the first time that I realized that we were moving over the earth. A little sand was thrown out, and we soon rose higher and crossed a small wooded tract and landed without a jar in a cornfield surrounded by forests."

"A feeling that one has, that the earth is slipping away as one ascends, and that of going down in an elevator as one descends, I did not experience, but I fully realized that we were rising rapidly and slowly falling."

Professor Todd said: "This was our first ascension in a balloon, although we have been up 16,000 feet in the Andes. The extended view is not unlike that from a high mountain. It seems strange to see Wachusett's summit far down in the valley below, with Monadnock on a level and Greylock on the horizon. Buildings of the large cities appeared massed together without streets except as we passed over them. Then they presented a beautiful appearance, apparently so well laid out, and the general wooded condition of the state, dotted with numerous lakes and river, was very apparent. The whole surface to the circling horizon appeared concave, instead of convex as it really is."

PANAMA MINISTER RETURNS.
NEW YORK—H. G. Squiers, American minister to Panama, and Sir John Jackson, a civil engineer, who helped to build the ship canal at Fanchester, England, have arrived from Colon on the steamship Prinz August Wilhelm.

idence in Judge Abbott, who is a Harvard man.

President Taft is reported to have completed his list of the five judges who are to take their places on the new customs appeal court bench next fall. One judge will be Marion De Vries, until recently, president of the board of general appraisers in New York.

Samuel L. Powers of Massachusetts, a very close friend of President Taft, is declared to be on the list. He served at one time on the congressional judiciary committee. D. Frank Lloyd, chief assistant United States attorney in the New York district, is considered a very likely third member.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville, a Democrat, is reported to stand very high in the estimation of the President, when it comes to the appointment of one of that party.

NEW YORK—It is learned that Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, has received a commission to make a bust of President Taft. Mr. Borglum will go to Beverly to execute the commission this summer.

President Taft Is Seeking New Auto Journeys Daily

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft appears to have two vacation ambitions, to win over his golf opponents, and to find a new place every day to which to make a motor trip.

President Taft left Burgess point at 8:45 o'clock this morning to go to the Myopia golf links, where according to the official program he is to play golf with John Hays Hammond, but knowing ones say that these two are but getting practice for the game on Friday with their old opponents, Gen. Adelbert Ames and William J. Boardman. The President made the course on Tuesday in 109, and hopes to do better today.

DEMOCRATS ISSUE CONFERENCE CALL

NEW YORK—A formal call signed by about 80 members of the party for a Democratic conference at Saratoga on Sept. 9 and 10, has been given out here. Its purpose is for "inaugurating a movement to unite the Democrats of New York state so that they may once again form an effective and militant party, based upon real Democratic principles."

Although it is understood that he has not been invited to the Saratoga conference, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, is quoted as commending the movement.

THREE CANDIDATES ASPIRE TO SUCCEED COUNCILOR BEMIS

(Continued from Page One.)

before he left he told Mr. Cushing that he would not oppose him. However this may be, some of Mr. Russell's friends say he is still in the running. He is said by them to have stated that he would not withdraw at least until he returned and again sized up the situation.

In the meantime Mr. Cushing is making a pretty active canvass of the district, and his friends feel that by the time Mr. Russell returns there will be no need for him to withdraw, as the matter will be practically settled. They think if Mr. Russell were really a candidate he would not have gone away and left the field entirely to his opponent. He is a pretty shrewd politician, and his action indicates clearly enough to them that he is not going to make a contest. Mr. Burr is not very active, so far as can be seen.

The second councilor district is Republican by something like two to one. It includes over 40 cities and towns in the eastern and southern part of the state, comprising the first Bristol, first and second Norfolk and eighth and ninth Suffolk senatorial districts, with about 86,000 voters.

Middlesex Has a County Commissionership Contest

In Middlesex county a little canvass is now being carried on over the Republican nomination for county commissioner. The Hon. Samuel O. Upham of Waltham is a candidate for renomination. Mr. Upham has already served 21 years in this position and will have opponents at the caucuses. Ex-Representatives Charles J. McPherson and Samuel O. Staple, both of Framingham, are candidates to succeed him.

The contention is made from other parts of the county that Waltham has held the position so long that it is now time for some other locality to have the honor. Mr. McPherson was a prominent member of the Legislature while he served in the House and is publisher of the Evening News of South Framingham.

It seems quite probable that a lively canvass will be the result of this three-cornered candidacy. In Middlesex a Republican nomination for a county office has always been equivalent to an election.

Labor Efforts to Defeat Governor Prove Futile

The movement of the State Federation of Labor to defeat the reelection of Gov. Eben S. Draper recalls the fact that for five consecutive years action of the same sort has been tried and failed.

When Mr. Draper was first nominated for Lieutenant-Governor the labor leaders of the commonwealth undertook to prevent his election. The attempt to show that the workmen employed by the Draper Company of Hopkdale were abused was not a success, judging from the vote, and it is well known that the labor vote of the state was divided on the question, many who were cognizant of conditions at Hopkdale believing that labor was well treated there, although the union was not encouraged or recognized.

Every year since then the state board of the American Federation has passed resolutions calling for the defeat of Mr. Draper. A good many Republicans have intimated in times past that the labor leaders who have been at the front of this movement have been acting in the interest of the opposing party. At all events, the labor vote of the state has never been united in opposing the election of Mr. Draper. Labor men themselves admit that it is not possible for the leaders to deliver the labor vote to any candidate or divert it from any candidate.

Democrats have no hope that the movement against the Governor will be any more effective this year than in previous elections. One labor man who has attended these meetings as a delegate states that the state branch is compelled to take this action in order to be consistent with its past record, but that none of the labor leaders have any expectation of accomplishing very much in opposition to the Governor.

NEWEST AIRSHIP LIKE BIG EAGLE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—E. L. Twining, head of the department of physics and electrical engineering in the Los Angeles Polytechnic High School, began aerial experiments today with an "ornithopter," a flying machine with 27-foot wings designed to operate like those of an eagle. Mr. Twining has been studying bird flight for 20 years and feels confident his ornithopter will demonstrate the correctness of the principles he has evolved.

The flying machine has no motor. Instead the inventor has devised a system of levers to be operated with hands and feet.

GIRLS TO PLAY BALL.

The young ladies of the Cliff House, Winthrop, will play the young ladies of the Cottage Park Hotel, Saturday afternoon on the Fort Banks baseball diamond. Their lineup is: F. Hutsing, p.; Ethel Stevens, lb.; Helen Hardy, 2b.; Katherine Lewis, 3b.; H. Schoonmaker, s.; A. Murphy, c.; Marjory Dean, cf.; Ruth Turner, lf.; and Anna Turner, rf.; coach, W. Burke, umpire, J. E. Livor.

HARD FIGHT AGAINST MR. BALLINGER HELD UP TILL TOMORROW

(Continued from Page One.)

secured by the water power trust through the medium of dummies, Secretary Ballinger said today:

"The records at Washington will show, I am told, that not a single power or dam site was taken by private individuals during the time that 1,000,000 acres were opened to entry in April." The secretary started today for Billings, Mont.

The principal addresses at the meetings this morning were delivered by L. H. Bailey, director of the New York State Department of Agriculture on the "Farm Community"; former Governor Alva Adams of Colorado on "Apples and Alfalfa"; Prof. Samuel Fortier, chief of irrigation investigations, department of agriculture, on the "Proper Use of Water"; and Mrs. Emma Crocker, General Federation of Women's Clubs, on "What Women are Doing for Conservation."

This afternoon United States Senator Jones of Washington; J. C. Dennis, assistant to the vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway; Governor Gooding of Idaho, and former United States Senator Wilson of Washington, also spoke.

EFFICIENCY TEST BEGINS IN BOSTON

Officials of This City State That Their Employees Will Measure up to the Standard Required.

The treasury department efficiency test is under way in Boston, and today and for several days to come the heads of departments will be occupied in collecting and filling in the vast amount of data required by the test.

The purpose of the test is to ascertain the character, quantity and quality of the work each employee does and the interest he takes in it.

Under "remarks," in addition to other information, the heads of departments are requested to state whether or not the employee is capable of performing a higher grade of work than that upon which he is now employed. There is hope on this account of the maintenance of a stricter merit system for promotions.

The reports are to be made out on the typewriter and are to be signed by the heads of the departments and the immediate superior of the employee. All cards are to be in the hands of the secretary of the treasury at Washington not later than Aug. 31.

Throughout the country there are some 80,000 or 90,000 employees of the treasury department, there being over 700 in Boston alone, who will have the test.

Collector George H. Lyman, who has 450 men and women under him, was positive that his department would not suffer from the test. Surveyor Jeremiah J. McCarthy and Internal Revenue Collector James D. Gill and a' the others united in saying that they welcomed the test of their men. Collector Gill had not received the cards, but he said that he had nothing to fear on account of his force.

FORD HALL FORUM WORK IS DELAYED

The Ford Hall "Sunday Evening Forum" is uncertain whether it can use the hall built by its founder during the coming season. The forum has furnished during its existence fair and free discussion of live sociological topics.

The financing of the enterprise comes from the funds left by Daniel S. Ford, who for so many years edited the Youth's Companion, but the use of the hall comes before the trustees, another body established by the Ford foundation. They have thus far failed to act, and their holding back their decision has considerably interfered with the arrangements of the program for 1909-10.

This is in the hands of one of the committees of the Boston Social Union, known as the committee on Christian work. For two years they have voted in favor of the meetings. This provides the funds.

The trustees' opposition is to the entirely non-sectarian character of the meetings. This is in fulfillment of the pledge given by the managers when they began the work.

GUILD'S ADDRESS NOT TO BE GIVEN

Former Governor Guild writes from abroad that he is not to deliver the address which he had been invited to give at the proposed unveiling of the memorial to Servetus at Vienna on Aug. 14.

The committee has postponed the dedication until Aug. 14, 1910. They apologize to the former chief executive of Massachusetts and urgently invite him to deliver his address a year hence.

NANTUCKET MOOR FIRE RAGES.

NANTUCKET, Mass.—The fire that started on Wednesday is still burning today on the Nantucket moors. More men are fighting the flames, however, and it is thought that the blaze will be controlled before night.

YACHT ELEONORA TOWED IN.

The Eleonora, one of the N. Y. Y. C. boats on cruise, and which was wrecked Tuesday, was towed into port today by the Boston Towboat Company tug Pallas, and taken to Lawley's yard for repairs.

Mr. Lockhart Says:

"If all the women of Greater Boston knew about the real bargains that are displayed in this store today, you could not possibly wait on them unless you doubled your help."

This remark comes from a man who, with his vast experience, is the best judge of real bargains in this country; and we want all our customers to come and take full advantage of the extraordinary values offered at this Mill End Sale, not only for today, but for every day of this week and next.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

COLONEL OF ARMY A DRUMMER BOY AT TEN YEARS OF AGE

FT. SAM HOUSTON, Tex.—Just before he was 10 years of age Col. John L. Clem, chief quartermaster of the United States military department of Texas, stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, began the life of a soldier. He is known in history as "Little Johnny Clem, the Drummer Boy of Chickamauga."

Colonel Clem was a boy in Newark, O., when the civil war began. He was a good player upon the snare drum, and when the local company at Newark got ready to start for the front he offered his services as a drummer to Captain McDougal, who admired the child's patriotism, but had to decline his services.

The third Ohio regiment, in which the Newark company was assigned, took the train for Cincinnati, and when the troops got off in that city they found John Clem had made the trip with them. The boy again urged to be permitted to go to the front as a drummer, but his pleadings were unavailing.

The twenty-second Michigan regiment was also in Cincinnati at that time, and John Clem went over to the headquarters of its officers and asked to be taken along as a drummer. He was told that he was too young and small. He refused to accept this rebuff and announced his determination of accompanying the regiment to the front, even if he were not mustered in. He was allowed to go along, and for several months he was with the regiment wherever it went, performing whatever services he could.

Then came the battle of Shiloh. To the delight of John Clem he was permitted to take his drum into this fight and displayed such remarkable courage that the officers of the regiment made a hero of him when it was over. On May 1, 1862, a few weeks after the battle of Shiloh, John Clem was enlisted at Covington, Ky., as a drummer, serving afterwards as a "marker."

John Clem continued to follow the fortunes of the twenty-second Michigan regiment through its campaign and was on hand when the battle of Chickamauga was fought. The boy had just passed his twelfth birthday and had been permitted to carry a musket instead of a drum.

For his bravery he was made a sergeant by General Rosecrans, who placed his name upon the roll of honor and attached him to the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland. A daughter of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase presented him with a silver medal inscribed: "Sergt. Johnny Clem, twenty-second Michigan volunteer infantry, from N. M. C." Colonel Clem still wears this medal and takes great pride in it.

Soon after reaching Chattanooga John Clem was detailed to aid in bringing up the supply trains from Bridgeport, Ala. He was captured by a force of Confederates and escorted a prisoner to a place near Tallahassee, Fla. After being kept a prisoner for more than two months he was exchanged and returned to the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland. General Thomas made him an orderly sergeant and attached him to his staff.

FOUR STOWAWAYS DEPORTED TODAY

Four alleged stowaways, who arrived in port a week ago Tuesday on the steamer Barras, were deported on that steamer today. Their names were Anastas Theodor; Ioannis Stozian; Sotirios Marinoulas and Adam Markafolus.

These men claimed that they paid the captain of the Barras \$20 each as passage money. The captain denied this. A special board of inquiry sat on the case and decided that the men were to be deported. They appealed to Washington, and the authorities upheld the inquiry board's decision.

VESSELS HASTEN TO AID ARAPAHOE

NEW YORK—The Clyde liner Arapahoe is still wallowing around off Hatteras lightship without aid, but half a dozen vessels are now on the way to her.

The Arapahoe broke her tail shaft and began sending wireless signals. The steamer Iroquois of the same line and a couple of revenue vessels have gone to her aid. The Arapahoe is carrying an unusually large number of passengers.

FIRE SPREADS IN TUNNEL.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Streams of water are being pumped into the Southern railway tunnel today in an effort to stop the spread of a fire that started yesterday. A section 400 feet long at the south end of the tunnel has been abandoned.

SHIPPING NEWS

The fruiter Limon, Captain Smith, of the United Fruit Company, sails this morning from Long wharf for Port Limon, Costa Rica, with one of the largest passenger lists this season for Central American ports. Her holds are well filled with freight. Among the passengers are Philip Anderson, William Owen, William Dorr, Angus Mackey and Mrs. J. F. Cummings, all of Boston. The freight consignments include 300 barrels of cement and large quantities of railroad materials, electric motors, hardware, cotton fabrics and paint.

The British schooner Cora May, Captain Sabon, which was aground on Bird island flats all day Wednesday is thought this morning to have sustained no damage, and it is expected she will float at high water today. She is bound for Stamford, Conn., from St. John, N. B., with a cargo of lumber.

One of the largest consignments of hides that will enter Boston under the new Payne tariff schedules is now aboard the British steamer Asuncion de Larinaga at Norfolk, Va. The vessel is bound for this port from South American ports, but was forced to put into Norfolk on Wednesday for a supply of coal.

The present scarcity of groundfish is attributed to the fact that good bait is not plentiful and that large schools of dogfish are making large catches impossible. The mackerel season is practically over and receipts from the Nova Scotia grounds have been very light during the last 10 days. Bluefish are in good demand, but are only in moderate supply. The catch of swordfish this season in New England waters has been below the average of past seasons. These fish have been in good demand all season. Halibut have been plentiful. Shellfish do not change very much; the supplies are usually ample. Lobsters remain steady in price, both the supply and the demand being limited. The sardine market is still unsettled and easy, owing to active competition among the packers.

The United Fruit Company's steamer Belvedere, Captain Randall, arrived in port this morning from Port Antonio, Jamaica, bringing a cargo of 17,330 bunches of bananas.

Only a few fishing schooners docked at T wharf today. Two which arrived this morning, with their fares in pounds, were the Schooner Spray, 23,500, and the Governor Russell, 49,500.

Another immense "scallegalee," somewhat similar to a swordfish, was brought to T wharf this morning and was purchased by J. Burns & Co. The big fish weighed 450 pounds and brought 5 cents per pound.

FIREMEN OF TROY COME TO BOSTON

The F. W. Farnam Steamer Company, No. 5, of Troy, N. Y., arrived today from Providence, R. I. The party will make its headquarters at the Quincy House.

The members will pass the rest of the week here, after which they will return home. While in Boston the New York firemen will visit the Charlestown navy yard.

The Farnam company belongs to the Troy fire department. It has a social association, the members of which pay dues and contribute money in various ways. When a sufficient amount has been accumulated the company makes a trip away from home. The committee in charge of the arrangements for the excursion consists of George McCune, chairman; Robert Carey, treasurer; William Carey, secretary; Edward Fitzgerald, captain; John Kelly, assistant captain, and Clarence Coleman.

BOSTON PROMISED ANOTHER WEEKLY

It is announced today that E. H. Clement, editor of the Boston Transcript from 1881 to 1906, will shortly launch a new weekly paper to be called the Boston Common, leaving the journal with which he has been connected nearly 30 years for this purpose.

The paper is outlined as a 32-page journal, something like the Outlook or Independent, devoted to Boston's interest in "politics, philanthropies, literature and thought, popular education, taste and culture and social advance." It will be issued on Saturdays. The editor will be Mr. Clement.

GOVERNOR POTHIER TO SPEAK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier will be one of the speakers at the "old home day" celebration in Scituate today. He has also accepted invitation to attend similar celebrations at Foster on Aug. 18 and at Chepachet on Aug. 19.

DESIRE OF INDIANS IS NOT DEMOCRACY, SAYS EX-GOVERNOR

LONDON.—Sir Ranphyle Fuller, formerly Lieutenant-governor of the province of Eastern Bengal, in a discussion of "Indian Aspirations" recently before the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Metropole took the ground that it was a mistake to suppose that a desire for democratic government is at the bottom of the unrest in India.

The mistake is not unnatural in the case of those whose speculations are not safeguarded by intimate acquaintance with Indian life and character. In England and her colonies a remedy for popular discontent has generally been sought in an extension of the people's authority. He could not avoid the conclusion that the present conditions of India are not only unsuitable for representative government, but actually incompatible with it; and, moreover, that the people of India, consciously or unconsciously, realize this, and do not in their hearts feel the charms which for English people are possessed by democratic institutions. In popular estimation in India all men are not of the same value; indeed, since the abolition of slavery there is no country of the world where the values of different classes of mankind differ so widely. Between a Brahmin or a Rajput and the low caste men who form the bulk of the population there is the difference of the Spartan and the helot.

By the caste system Indian humanity is differentiated into a number of separate species, graded according to a precedence list, and distinct for all time. In the light of modern education these prejudices are, of course, ridiculous. Educated Indians feel this, and keep them in the background; indeed, a small section has ventured to emancipate itself from them, and Englishmen might fancy that caste restrictions were dissolving. But the spirit of reform as yet moves slowly, and has not disturbed the depths of conservatism in which lies contentedly the heart of the people.

Decision Taken to Change Section Between Namesake City and Stamford, but the Details Are Uncertain.

NEW HAVEN ROAD WILL ELECTRIFY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The only point in the proposed electrification of the New Haven road between Stamford and this city that has been definitely settled is the fact that electric trains on this section are a certainty.

This information came from one in high authority in the New Haven today. The question of a site for a new power house, and all other matters pertaining to the electrification, even the financing of the scheme, are to be settled at a meeting of the board of directors this fall. At the same time the question of a new station at New Haven will be taken up.

The cost of the change from steam to electricity will be about \$8,000,000, according to figures submitted to President Mellen within the last day or two, and the estimated cost of the station at New Haven is \$1,000,000.

MALDEN VACATION SCHOOL EXHIBIT

After a very successful season, the Malden vacation school, which has been conducted at the Daniels Grammar School, that city, the past two months, will close Friday afternoon. During the season the average daily attendance at the school was 700. The principal, Mrs. Cora Dempsey, has arranged for an exhibition of the pupils' work in the school hall this evening, with a fancy drill.

SCHOOLS

Loring Villa School

Arlington Heights (suburb of Boston) Mass.

Home and day school for girls and young ladies. College preparatory, etc. Proximity to Boston, Harvard Univ., and Radcliffe College offers special advantages. Supply of catalogues exhausted. New ones ready about Aug. 20. For information, address the principals.

MRS. LOUISE MAEDER-BRAY, Ph. D., (Univ. of Zurich, Switzerland.)
MISS VIOLA E. MAEDER, B. A., (Mt. Allison Univ., Canada.)

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

THE LONDON SEASON.

Following is a list of new plays that achieved a run of 70 performances or more during the past season:

"What Every Woman Knows" 384, "King of Cadonia" 330, "Penelope" 238, "Henry of Navarre" 228, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" 186, "An Englishman's Home" 157, "The Belle of Brittany" 147, "Idols" 133, "The Earth" 126, "Dolly Reforming Herself" 120, "Samson" 120, "Pete" 117, "Dick Whittington" 117, "Faust" 112, "The Chorus Lady" 102, "The Dashing Little Duke" 98, "The Builder of Bridges" 96, "The Marriages of Mayfair" 93, "Cinderella" 91, "Lady Epping's Lawsuit" 90, "Little Red Riding Hood" 88, "The Early Worm" 77, "The Honorable Phil" 74, "Pinkie and the Fairies" 70.

"Our Miss Gibbs," "Mr. Preedy and the Countess," "The Arcadians," "A Persian Princess," and "The Fires of Fate" have had good runs and are still playing. The finest play of the year, judged from a universal standpoint, is Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows," which also enjoyed a long New York run with Miss Maude Adams in the leading role. "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" is to be played on tour throughout America next season by Forbes-Robertson.

Miss Lena Ashwell produced "The Sway Boat," "Cris," and "The Truants," none of which proved especially interesting, but which were the means of introducing new playwrights. "Strife," by John Galsworthy, was one of the striking offerings, but was withdrawn after 22 performances for business reasons.

"Henry of Navarre" and "Penelope" proved excellent, and should be good for long runs next season. "The King of Cadonia," "The Arcadians," and "The Belle of Brittany" were the best musical plays of the season. All will be seen in America next season.

Sir Herbert Tree had a notable season in "Faust" and "The School for Scandal," and performed a public service by giving the Shakespearean season for teachers and their pupils. Conan Doyle has at last written a fine original play in "The Fires of Fate."

Pinero produced nothing this year. Jones' "Dolly Reforming Herself" proved moderately interesting. R. C. Carton hit the mark again with "Mr. Preedy and the Countess." He is without doubt England's master of farce writing. Chambers' "Sir Anthony" was excellent, but lasted only 40 performances.

Maugham's "The Noble Spaniard," which is to be played in America next season by Robert Edson, ran 57 times. Davies' "Bevis" ran 40 times, proving a rather fragile offering. "The Devil" was performed only 26 times, the London public rightly ignoring that vulgar and dull play.

Revolutions of plays reaching 40 performances or more: "The Lyons Mail," 128; "The School for Scandal," 100; "The Duke's Motto," 85; "Peter Pan," 82; "The Prisoner of Zenda," 60; "The Three Musketeers," 57; "Dorothy," 55; "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," 54; "Charley's Aunt," 48; "Old Heidelberg," 47; "The Dancing Girl," 47; "Little Lord Fauntleroy," 41; "The Corsican Brothers," 40.

Shakespeare was represented during the

season by 213 performances of 11 plays. The longest runs were Lewis Waller's 77 performances of "Henry V." and Smith and Carpenter's 63 performances of "Hamlet." "Hamlet" had a total record of 89 performances for the season. American playwrights were not conspicuous this season. Clyde Fitch has been unexpectedly successful with "The Woman in the Case." Miss Violet Vanbrugh has been playing this drama for over two months. "Paid in Full" was withdrawn after 19 performances.

Miss Rose Stahl with 102 performances of Forbes' amusing "The Chorus Lady" holds the record for length of run. The audiences seemed greatly taken with Miss Stahl's personality. The attractive Miss Fanny Ward could not make her "Enrico" go more than 23 performances. This play, by two Americans, proved so unworthy as to wholly merit failure. The productions and revivals for 1908-1909 were as follows: Plays of two or more acts 48, musical plays 10, one-act plays 23, pantomimes 3, revivals of plays of two or more acts 34, revivals of musical plays 7.

NEW YORK ANNOUNCEMENTS.

William Hodge will reappear at the Astor Theater in his success of the two past seasons, "The Man from Home," on Aug. 16.

The second season of "The Third Degree," by Charles Klein, at the Hudson Theater will begin Aug. 16.

"A Broken Idol," Aug. 16, at the Herald Square Theater.

Cohan & Harris' Minstrels will begin their second season Aug. 16 at the New York Theater.

"Arsene Lupin," Aug. 26, at the Lyceum Theater.

"The Dollar Mark," by George Broadhurst, Aug. 23, at Wallack's Theater.

"The Love Cure," a new Viennese comic opera, Aug. 30, at the New Amsterdam Theater.

"Such a Little Queen," Aug. 30, at the Hackett Theater.

"The Bridge," by Rupert Hughes, Sept. 4, at the Majestic Theater.

"An American Widow," Sept. 6, at the Hudson Theater.

CHICAGO ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Beauty Spot," with Jefferson De Angelis, will begin a run at the Garrick Aug. 16.

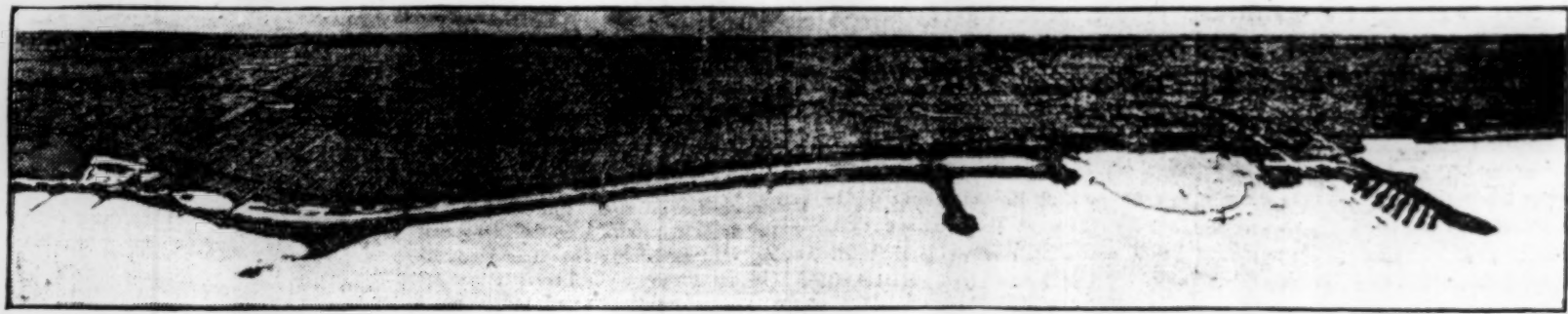
"The Girl I Left Behind Me" has proved so attractive at the Academy that a second week is announced.

"Graustark," a dramatization of McCutcheon's novel of the same name, will be played at the Great Northern beginning Aug. 16.

Final weeks are announced of "The Traveling Salesman" and "The Candy Shop." The latter play will be succeeded at the Studebaker by Miss Elsie Janis in "The Fair Co-Ed."

The new Crown Theater, Ashland avenue and Division street, will open Aug. 29 with a musical comedy, to be announced later. Although an outlying house, it will rival the downtown theaters in appointments and pretensions, the cost of construction having been close to \$400,000. The seating capacity is 1500. Messrs. Rickson and Carruthers are the managers. "One dollar" musical attractions will be booked.

Chicago Plan for Beautification and Commercial Improvement Includes Park One Thousand Feet Off Lake Shore With Lagoon Inside



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GENERAL VIEW OF CHICAGO, LOOKING FROM LAKE MICHIGAN TO THE WEST.

Taking in Lincoln park on the north and Jackson park on the south shores, and showing proposed park 1000 feet off shore, with lagoon between, connecting Jackson park with downtown district. The two arms thrown out into the lake are at Twenty-second street (south) and Chicago avenue (north), three miles apart.

SECOND ARTICLE: THE LAKE FRONT

CHICAGO—Lake Michigan is called "Chicago's first great view," and the "Second great view" is designated as that looking over hills and valleys and natural forests and streams and lakes.

Saving the beauty of the lake front from destruction and at the same time providing for lake commerce was one of the largest problems to solve. North from the Chicago river (which runs through the center of the business district) as far as Kenosha, Wis., 16 miles away, the shore line is not occupied, except by private residences. South of the river, for a distance of about four miles it is occupied by the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad.

To change the ugly aspect caused by the tracks, it is proposed to have the road electrified and to bridge it almost entirely.

Beyond the tracks between the river and Twelfth street, about one mile,

Grant park is being made by filling in the lake. It is proposed to extend Grant park south to Jackson park, a distance of six miles, the extension to be built 1000 feet off shore, forming a long lagoon to be utilized for pleasure trips and for aquatic sports.

At Twenty-second street on the south and Chicago avenue on the north to throw out into the lake two long arms of land, almost connected with a giant breakwater. This would form an outer harbor, three miles long, that would lead to an inner or yacht harbor, and to the terraced beach of Grant park. The inner harbor would be formed by two arms thrown out from the present southern end of the Lake Shore drive and from Washington street. These inner shoulders would be used for slips and docks for passenger boats.

From Randolph street to Chicago avenue, inside the outer harbor extend the shore line by filling, and use it for the great system of docks a city of 13,000,000 people would require.

"PLAN OF CHICAGO."

At an expense of \$50,000 and nearly three years' work the Commercial Club of Chicago, assisted by Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett, architects, and Jules Guerin, artist, has published a handsome book of a comprehensive "Plan of Chicago," which, if adopted, will make that city almost ideal from the viewpoint of beauty, convenience and commercial advantages. Four articles have been prepared for The Monitor to describe the principal phases of this plan. The first article was published yesterday; the second appears today. The others will be printed on Friday and Saturday.

Turn the Midway Plaisance, now a boulevard extending a block wide between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and connecting Washington and Jackson

parks, into an inland waterway. This would give a long stretch of quiet water for boating and connect Washington park directly with the lake, several miles distant.

When the Sag channel in the proposed canal system connecting Lake Calumet with the drainage canal, and the North Shore canal from Evanston and Wilmette to the north branch of the Chicago river, are completed, and the lake front improvements proposed by the "Plan" are made, it will be possible to take a water trip of nearly 100 miles within the limits of the city of Chicago.

Recognizing the great commercial value of the Chicago and Calumet rivers, the "Plan" does not devote them entirely to beautifying the city. It contemplates a series of sunken banks, or docks, for freight uses, with high banks beyond them, along which will run boulevards and parkways. A series of ornamental steps leading down to the lower banks would meet the demands of utility and beauty.

PROHIBITION HELPS BUSINESS CONDITION OF CITY IN VIRGINIA

Treasurer of Large Cotton Mills in Danville Says People Have Become Much Better Operatives.

DANVILLE, Va.—This city, with 18,000 population, is enjoying the second year of prohibition, and the results from an industrial point of view are a great argument in favor of no-licensing.

One of the most significant tributes to the beneficial effect of the "dry" policy has been furnished the Associated Prohibition Press by H. R. Fitzgerald, treasurer of the Dan River Cotton mills, one of the largest employers of labor among the cotton manufacturers of southern Virginia. Treasurer Fitzgerald in his correspondence says:

"We employ between 3000 and 4000 operatives regularly. Since the saloons have been voted out of our community, our people have made marked progress in many ways and our impression is that there are but very few who would ever want the saloons back again.

"The conditions in our community since the saloons were voted out have materially improved, and the effect upon the working people has been most remarkable.

"As to the efficiency of our operatives, we can most emphatically testify that the degree of efficiency has materially improved and we now find that after Sundays and holidays our mills all start up without difficulty and with practically all of the operatives in their places, whereas under the old regime this was a very difficult task to accomplish."

Bennett, Motley & Co., prominent furniture and stove merchants of Danville, state there has been considerable improvement in their business in the past six months, as compared with the corresponding six months under saloon conditions; that they have noted an increase of about 15 per cent in gross sales; some "hopeless" debts being paid up; that there has been about a 20 per cent increase in cash sales and collections; that there has been a considerable increase in expenditures for public improvements and a steady growth in the attendance of the public schools.

STUMP REMOVING WILL BE STUDIED

MADISON, Wis.—Experiments on removing stumps from cut-over lands will be begun this summer by the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin in cooperation with the Minnesota station and office of farm management of the United States department of agriculture. Arrangements have been completed for the collection of statistics concerning methods followed by persons and firms now engaged in such work in northern and central Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota. The plan is to secure the cooperation of those who have removed stumps of white, Norway and jack pine, and hard wood. The field work will be directed by J. F. Kadonsky, Dorchester, Wis.

The purpose is to discover methods that are cheap and effective for putting stump lands in condition for crop culture. The present methods are so expensive in many cases that such lands are not readily taken up by settlers.

CANADA'S MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE IS STUDYING COUNTRY

Sydney Fisher Makes Leisurely Trip to Alberta and Discusses Needs of Land With Farmers.

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture for Canada, is on a trip through the prairie provinces, such as citizens believe ministers of the crown ought to make frequently.

He is going through the grain-growing areas of the provinces as leisurely as the time at his disposal will permit and securing information with reference to the progress which the country has made and its needs for the future. Farmers' organizations and their representatives have the opportunity to discuss with him the needs of the agricultural population. His personal knowledge of the west will be of value to the provinces when the question of the federal exposition comes up for discussion in the cabinet.

He has arrived here after traveling on all lines of railway and seeing all phases of farm work. He came over the new line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Saskatoon to Edmonton, on which division a special train was provided for him by the company.

Mr. Fisher is a practical farmer, and as a minister has been full of initiative and ready to adopt any new methods which appeared likely to result in benefit to the people of Canada. One matter in which he has taken great interest has been the improvement of conditions under which shipments of perishable Canadian products are carried to Great Britain. Thanks chiefly to his work, Canada is now in this regard on an equal footing at least with the other countries of the world.

For transportation from the interior of the country to the ocean port, there have been provided a complete system of refrigerator cars, the installation of which was aided, encouraged and assisted by the government. Refrigeration at the creameries and at country stores has also been encouraged. The result of these changes has been that the exports of certain Canadian farm products have been increased many fold during the past 10 years.

Speaking of the trade in fruit, Mr. Fisher stated that the fruit marks act had proved of great value in connection with the export trade and the supply of fruit to the consumers in western Canada. All fruit shipped from Canada to Great Britain and all fruit shipments from the United States must comply with the terms of this act. The increase in the trade with Great Britain as a result of betterment in the shipping facilities has been so marked that the representatives of the United States in Great Britain had warned their government that, if the United States shippers did not follow the lead of Canada in this regard, they would be forced out of the British market.

Mr. Fisher has been an unexcelled advertiser of Canadian products and has been active in making provision so that exhibits in foreign countries would show the agricultural products of Canada to advantage.

The minister will reach Winnipeg on his return to Ottawa in the latter part of the month.

VETERANS OF SEA AND ARMY TO JOIN

DUQUOIN, Ill.—The committee in charge of the southern Illinois soldiers and sailors' reunion, scheduled for Aug. 18, 19 and 20, has completed details for the reunion. The Keys City park has been secured in which to hold the reunion, and where several hundred tents will be pitched for the veterans.

The list of speakers for the reunion contains some of the most prominent men who have attended the annual gathering in recent years, including Senator Lorimer, Governor Deneen, ex-Governor Yates, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker Shurtliff of the Illinois Legislature, Gen. Green B. Raum of Chicago and Congressman Rodenberg of East St. Louis and Thistlewood of Cairo.

WALTHAM MAN AT HEAD.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—At the fourteenth annual meeting of the United States Postal Clerks' Mutual Association at Lighthouse Point, A. C. Brodick of Waltham, Mass., was chosen president. About 60 delegates were present.

SPANISH REPULSE MOOR TRIBESMEN

MELILLA—The Moors have made another unsuccessful attack on the Spanish garrison here. The resumption of hostilities after a week's cessation began on Tuesday, and Wednesday the Moors were repulsed at every turn. The position of General Marina is now believed to be impregnable. He has 40,000 troops and plenty of ammunition and food supplies. His position is so strong that today he refused aid offered by Sultan Mulai Hafid, who offered to send troops to the Rif region to suppress the Moors.

A captive balloon in the Spanish lines has discovered two new camps of the Moors.

MADRID—Advises received here from Penon de la Gomeria, Morocco, say that the Moors are directing an attack against the Spanish garrison there.

Penon de la Gomeria is a fortified Spanish town, on the coast of Morocco, 80 miles from Ceuta. It is used as a penal station.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY BEGINS A NEW 'RUSH' SYSTEM

Time Between Thirty-Nine Large Cities Is Materially Shattered During Special Hours for Business Men.

PROVES A SUCCESS

NEW YORK—The Postal Telegraph Company has begun what is termed "special rush service" between 39 of the principal cities of the country for the handling of business messages between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.

By this new service, which has been highly satisfactory to the officials, the company claims ability to serve the business men in the cities where the new service has been instituted better than ever before, and the officials say that after one week's trial the S. R. S., which stands for "special rush service," has done all that was expected of it, and will be extended as rapidly as possible to other places not now on the list. As a matter of fact, two cities were added to the original 39 and other places will go on the list Aug. 16.

The new service applies only to business messages collected for transmission in the business section of one city for delivery in the business section of another. The expedition of business is effected by allowing the delivery or collecting department and the operating or transmission department but five minutes in which to do its share of the work of forwarding a S. R. S. message.

A message filed in Boston for Los Angeles, provided the system is in working order, would be delivered in 15 minutes or less after the filing time, the message being relayed once at Chicago, between the two points.

According to the local officials this is evidenced every day at Boston in the transmission and delivery of regular business to Sacramento, Cal., in 18 minutes, with two relay points, Chicago and San Francisco, in the route.

The time of delivery between Boston and New York, Boston and Philadelphia and Boston and Chicago has been reduced materially and now averages from 10 to 15 minutes.

In Boston four new circuits, one to New York, one to Chicago, one to Buffalo and one to Philadelphia, were set up and six additional operators and three additional clerks added to the force.

The largest cities, including those on the Pacific coast, the far West, the middle West and the southern and eastern cities, are all in the S. R. S. zone, and the list will be extended as rapidly as possible.

FRENCH EMPLOYEES RESTORED.

PARIS—M. Millerand, minister of public works and posts and telegraphs, has reinstated 80 of the postal employees dismissed for participation in the strike last May.

DES MOINES BOOKS UNDER NEW SYSTEM FOUND TO BE EXACT

Iowa Municipal Examiners Commend Manner in Which City Business Is Transacted by New Commission.

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Iowa state municipal examiners have just completed the first official scrutiny of the accounts of this city since the commission form of government was adopted. The following appears in the summary of conditions appended to the report:

"In the management of the affairs of the city of Des Moines we find nothing but what we can highly commend, so far as the system of keeping the accounts and finances is concerned.

"All schedules and pay rolls are countersigned by the auditor and approved by the mayor and in addition each scheduled pay roll is certified to by the head of each department and also approved by the superintendent of the department."

The period covered by the report extends from Oct. 31, 1907, to April 1, 1909. The report shows that on April 1 the city had on hand in the different funds the sum of \$333,469.85. The total indebtedness at that time was \$1,090,352.62, and the excess of indebtedness over the amount on hand was \$756,882.77. In April 1, 1908, the excess of indebtedness over cash on hand was \$777,987.25, so that this year the city is better off by \$21,094.48. In regard to this showing the examiners say:

"When we consider that with the indebtedness of April 1, 1909, there is included the Locust street bridge certificates amounting to \$56,800 and many other percentage improvements, the comparison is remarkable."

The examiners found that the city has assets including cash, parks, bridges and public buildings in excess of \$1,800,000.

In the auditor's department during the period between April 1, 1908, and April 1, 1909, there were 19,375 warrants drawn and there was not a single mistake in amounts of figures.

CONVENTION HALL FOR PHILADELPHIA TO COST A MILLION

United Singing Societies and Commercial Interests Are to Confer Shortly Regarding Plans.

PHILADELPHIA—The project of building a big convention hall in this city is under consideration and a conference is to be held this week, at which plans for a structure which will seat 20,000 persons and cost about \$800,000, will be discussed by members of the United Singing Societies, Dr. William P. Wilson of the Commercial Museum, Thomas Martindale and Ralph E. White, an architect in the Pennsylvania building. An exhibition annex will bring the cost to a million dollars.

For several years the matter has been in contemplation by the men named and their plans have now reached such a stage that application for a charter is about to be made.

With the sangerfest, the great triennial celebration of the German singers of this country, coming to this city in 1912, members of the United Singing Societies, who will be the hosts of the visitors, met recently to discuss the possibility of erecting a temporary convention hall that would seat 15,000 persons, this number being deemed the lowest possible figures for the attendance at the sangerfest.

As a result of that meeting the board of directors of the singing societies decided to push forward plans for the erection of a convention hall. With the possibility of uniting the two projects, a conference between the members of the board of directors of the united singers and the representatives of the first movement has been arranged, and will take place immediately.

Mr. White's plans for a convention hall will require a lot 200x300 feet. The hall will cost about \$800,000, but it is also planned to make it an exhibition place for manufacturers. With the addition of the trades building and a smaller hall for conventions, together with floor space for temporary exhibitions, the proposed building will cost more than \$1,000,000.

Do You Know How

... TO ...

Take Photographs?

If You Do, boys and girls, now is the time to get busy. It will not be work but pleasure, and you may get an extra dollar or two in your vacation season.

The Monitor wants original photographs of historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, children at play.

It proposes to print two each Saturday. For the best photograph received each week \$1.00 will be paid; for the second best, 50 cents.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over two hundred words comes with the picture and it is used, it will be paid for.

Write name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if return of picture is desired.

Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Fal-mouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

SEVENTY THOUSAND MILES OF WIRE FOR POLICE FIRE CALLS

Census Director Has Bulletin in Press Giving Statistics From Large and Small Cities of Country.

WASHINGTON—United States Census Director E. Dana Durand has in press a bulletin treating of the third census of the electrical industries of the United States for the year 1907. The report shows that, for sending fire alarms and police patrol signals, there were in that year in the United States 1157 systems, using 70,812 miles of single wire, with 62,504 signaling stations, or boxes, giving 120,719 alarms.

Electric fire alarm systems were in use in 1907 in all but two (Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.) of the 38 cities with a population of over 100,000 in 1900; in all but one (Kansas City, Kans.) of the 40 cities with a population of from 50,000 to 100,000; in all but three (Quincy, Ill., and Chester and Williamsport, Pa.) of the 82 cities with between 25,000 and 50,000 inhabitants; and in all but 36 of the 281 cities with from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, among them being Fort Smith and Pine Bluff, Ark.; Manchester, Conn.; Cairo, Ill.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Muscatine, Ia.; Atchison, Ga.; Leavenworth and Lawrence, Kan.; Alpena and Ann Arbor, Mich.; Natchez, Miss.; Hannibal and Sedalia, Mo.; Millville, N. J.; Dunbar, N. Y.; Lorain, O.; Beaver Falls, Butler, Columbia and Mt. Carmel, Pa.; Cranston and Warwick, R. I.; Greenville and Spartanburg, S. C.; Denison, Laredo and Sherman, Tex.; and Alexandria, Va. Thus 90.5 per cent of the cities with a population of at least 10,000 in 1900 were equipped with electric fire alarm systems. The mileage reported for police patrol signaling systems alone was 13,578, and the number of signaling stations was 8094. The reports for 1907 show 41,981, 650 police calls, of which 29,946,757 were telephone calls. Of the 38 cities with a population of 100,000 or over in 1900, 35 reported electric police patrol systems in 1907, while 33 of the 40 cities with from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants had such systems.

CRUDE OIL IS USED FOR YACHT POWER

Government Officers Study Tests of the Wayward and Plan May Be Tried for Submarines.

LYNN, Mass.—United States government officials from the Fore River shipbuilding works have inspected the pleasure yacht Wayward, which has been anchored off Bass Point, Nahant, for over a week after a successful cruise from New London, Conn., made entirely with crude or unrefined oil as the power.

The yacht is the property of a New London company which has discovered that crude oil is better than gasoline as a power agent for small craft.

Experts who have looked over the Wayward and have investigated the manner in which she behaves with crude oil are thoroughly convinced as to the feasibility of the fuel. The officials from Fore River were especially interested as regards the applicability of the new power scheme to submarine boats.

A. M. Stanley, who is running the Wayward on her trial trips, foresees a complete revolution in the matter of power for small yachts and even automobiles.

WORCESTER TOWN CLERKS IN SESSION

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Forty-four of the 59 town and city clerks of Worcester county have met here for the eighteenth annual meeting of their association. George L. Wright of Boylston gave a review of legislation enacted this year affecting the clerical office. The special changes of importance have to do with assessment laws and dates, and important changes in matters of registration and election preliminaries.

These officers were elected: President, Walter A. Davis of Fitchburg; vice-president, A. B. Chamberlain of Sturbridge; secretary, Louis M. Hanft of Rutland; treasurer, George E. Stone of Shrewsbury; executive committee, James H. Carr of Clinton, Charles F. Giles of Westminister, George L. Wright of Boylston.

POSTAL CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New England division of the United States Postal Clerks' Mutual Association held its fourteenth annual meeting at Lighthouse Point and the following officers were elected:

President, A. C. Brodick, Waltham, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, James J. Cushing, New Haven; vice-presidents, Massachusetts, Jesse M. King; Maine, Royal Boston; New Hampshire, Arthur W. Quinn; Vermont, M. A. M. Blanchard; New York, Thomas McKean.

Executive committee, Frank P. Gillom, John E. Brennan and Richard J. Gorman, New Haven; Thomas W. Rooney and M. E. Nellis, Bridgeport.

NEBRASKA'S CHIEF TAKES LONG TOUR

Governor Shallenberger, Accompanied by His Staff and Their Wives, Now in Montana on Their Trip.

OMAHA, Neb.—Governor Shallenberger and the colonels of his staff, about 20 of them, reached Billings, Mont., today on their tour of the Pacific Northwest. They left Lincoln Wednesday, not to conquer, but on a mission of peace. They will be absent from Nebraska 14 days, and everything for the trip, even to the most minor details, has been worked out. The itinerary follows:

Left Lincoln Aug. 11, 1:45 a. m.; arrived Billings, Aug. 12, 6:30 a. m.; leave Billings, Aug. 12, 7 a. m.; arrive at Spokane, Aug. 13, 9:15 a. m.; leave Spokane, Aug. 15, 9:30 a. m.; arrive Seattle, Aug. 15, 8:15 p. m.; leave Seattle, Aug. 20, 1:15 p. m.; arrive Tacoma, Aug. 20, 3:05 p. m.; leave Tacoma, Aug. 21, 12:15 a. m.; arrive Portland, Aug. 21, 7 a. m.; leave Portland, Aug. 22, 9:15 a. m.; arrive Spokane, Aug. 23, 12:55 a. m.; arrive Billings, Aug. 24, 12:50 a. m.; leave Billings, Aug. 24, 9:15 a. m.; arrive Lincoln, Aug. 25, 7:40 p. m.

The wives of the members of the party accompany them. At Seattle a stop of five days will be made. During this time the party will visit the exposition and probably make a sound trip to Victoria. At Portland a shorter stay will be made. The Governor is in receipt of numerous letters from the people of the country beyond the mountains, and all assure him and his party a most cordial welcome.

ARLINGTON FOLK ENJOY AN OUTING

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Every place of business, big and small, with the exception of the drug stores, was closed all day here Wednesday, while the employers and their clerks went on an outing to Lexington park. The wives and children also went along.

The Arlington Business Men's Association was at the head of the outing and the officers and committee of that organization worked hard to make the event successful and that they succeeded in this was very evident.

The committee to whom the credit of the day's enjoyment was due was David Buttrick, chairman; Rodney S. Torrey and Harry Kaulbeck, on transportation; Rufus Balke and Charles H. Stevens, on sports, and Walter K. Hutchinson and James O. Holt, on transportation.

UNIONS OPPOSING GOVERNOR DRAPER

Organized labor is seeking the defeat of Governor Eben S. Draper at the next election.

At a special convention of the American Federation of Labor Wednesday afternoon in Boston a state committee was provided for, ways and means to insure a campaign fund were discussed and a vigorous state campaign was agreed upon. Resolutions were passed condemning the Governor, especially for his veto of the eight-hour bill. The resolutions also recommended that any person using influence in behalf of Governor Draper should be regarded as an enemy of the labor movement.

There were 166 delegates in attendance, representing every section of the state, and the convention was in session seven hours. Philip H. Sweet presided.

BOSTON CUSTOMS IN SECOND PLACE

WASHINGTON—From the point of view of customs receipts under the new Payne law, Boston ranks second among the big cities, according to figures received at the treasury department.

Duties collected in Boston on Monday were included in the report. They amounted to \$131,705.56. The New York receipts included in Wednesday's report amounted to \$920,043. Ten only city in the same class with Boston and New York is Philadelphia, where the collections amounted to \$86,341.

GRANGES WILL BE AT COLLEGE TODAY

KEENE, N. H.—Cheshire county Pomona grange has been invited, with other granges of the state, to visit the New Hampshire Agricultural College at Durham Thursday.

Arrangements have been made for a large attendance. Many people will go from here by special train, returning the same day.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NEW YORK—During the stay of Attorney-General Wickensham at Cedarhurst, L. I., for the rest of the summer an office for transaction of business as head of the department of justice will be maintained at 44 West Forty-fourth street, New York.

PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTER RETIRES. BERLIN—General von Einem, the Prussian minister of war, has retired from office and will at once take up his new duties as commander of the seventh army corps.

SALE OF CRUISER ORDERED.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. cruiser Enterprise, recently used as the Massachusetts nautical training schoolship, has been ordered sold.

Scenes at "Camp Hadley" of Missouri Militia



The above pictures are scenes at the state encampment of militia of Missouri at "Nassau" or "Camp Hadley," near Nevada, Mo., last week. They illustrate the advance in comfort the modern army camper finds. Camp Hadley even had a water-works system, with a faucet for every cook tent. The view at the top left shows officers' mess tent screened with mosquito bar. At the top right is a mess tent of the artillery regulars. At the lower left is an open-air barber shop. The lower right-hand picture tells how the streets were kept clean.

BLEACHED FLOUR SEIZURES LIKELY

Product Entering Interstate Commerce May Be Taken on Ground That It Violates Pure Food Law.

WASHINGTON—Intimations are given at the department of agriculture that seizures of bleached flour entering into interstate commerce are imminent. Specific information on the subject is refused, however, on the ground that the publication of the department's plans at this time would defeat the purposes of the department, and probably would deter the millers who are reported to have prepared to make shipments from doing so.

The preparations of the department to enforce the pure food law in so far as it affects bleached flour have come as the result of the work of its 40 inspectors who have been keeping close watch on all the mills, particularly those of the southwest, which have been suspected of bleaching. All shipments have been closely watched, even to their destination, and have been examined by the chemists of the department to determine whether any of the bleached product has entered into interstate commerce.

Secretary Wilson has given special instructions to those in charge of the enforcement of the pure food law to keep an especially vigilant eye on flour shipments.

BIG LOWELL MILL WIDENS ITS SCOPE

LOWELL, Mass.—The construction work on the addition to the Muskeget Mill of this city, one of the plants of the United States Worsted Company, has been completed and the shafting is now being hung. By the first of next week 24 new looms will be running. The installation of the new machinery is being carried on as fast as possible and it is planned to have about 200 looms in operation before the end of September. An order has been placed for two spinning frames of 338 spindles each and contracts have been let for the installation of the heating and sprinkling apparatus. The Muskeget Mill manufactures fancy worsted dress goods and men's wear. The dyeing and finishing for these mills is done at the Lawrence Dye Works of Lawrence, Mass.

PUBLISHER MAKES HARMONY SPEECH

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The International Typographical Union gave the freedom of the floor at Wednesday's session to G. L. Berry of Cincinnati, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, to W. B. Prescott of Chicago, former president of the International Typographical Union and to A. M. Kellogg of Chicago, commissioner of arbitration for the American Publishers' Association.

Mr. Berry pleaded for cooperation between the printers and pressmen's organizations. Mr. Kellogg urged harmony between printers and publishers.

CORPORATION TAX BLANKS REQUIRED

WASHINGTON—The new corporation tax law necessitates preparation by the internal revenue bureau of blanks and regulations to be sent out to collectors and to corporations to be used in making the required returns and reports. It will be Jan. 1 before these go out and the bureau has begun on a vast amount of preliminary work. The bureau does not know how many corporations will make reports or how many are doing business in the United States, and is trying to get this information.

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PORTLAND'S WATER IMPROVEMENTS ARE SAVED FOR PEOPLE

Chief of United States Army Engineers Compliments the City on Policy of Reserving Resources.

CALLS DELAY FOLLY

PORTLAND, Ore.—Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, chief of engineers of the United States army, who is making an inspection of government work along the coast, pays this compliment to Portland: "Portland is the only city in the Northwest that is keeping its waterways and government improvements for its own use, instead of letting them get into the hands of the railroads or private corporations."

"In other Northwest towns," said General Marshall, "the government might as well turn its improvements over to the railroads or private corporations in the first place. They get control of them sooner or later. The people allow the railroads to take all the big wharves, to utilize for their own benefit all the harbor improvements and similar work done by the government. Portland is keeping these things for its own people."

General Marshall declared that many improvements such as the building of the Celilo canal and the Columbia river jetty are being held back by lack of money. He thought the Celilo canal ought to be finished in three years, and at the rate work is progressing on it it will not be done in 20.

"When the appropriations come in dribbles of \$100,000 or so a year," he continued, "all the engineers can do is to use up the money and wait till they can get more. In the mean time the work done goes for almost nothing, for half the next appropriation must be used for maintenance."

"At Celilo, for instance, we have not had money enough to carry on the work of digging the canal and at the same time to keep the loose shifting sand from flowing in and filling up what has been done. The problem there is to keep the sand wet or stop it from shifting by vegetation. At present, if a mile of canal is dug in one year, with the appropriation on hand, by the next year it practically has to be dug over again, for the sand has filled it up."

"Ten years from now, when the original estimate of \$5,000,000 has been used up and the canal isn't done, Congress will wonder why we said it would cost one amount and why it is costing more instead."

NEW BANK FOR NICARAGUA. WASHINGTON—The American Bank of Nicaragua, chartered in the United States, has been given a 50-year concession for the establishment of a bank in Managua and other cities. The Nicaraguan government agrees to transact all of its business through the bank.

ARMY SHOE INSPECTOR AT WORK.

QUINCY, Mass.—John A. Avery of Quincy has been appointed inspector of leather and shoes in the quartermaster's department of the United States army and begun duty at Millis, where a contract for furnishing army boots is being fulfilled.

TOWN DEFEATS BOND ISSUE.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—The annual financial town meeting defeated the proposition to bond the town for \$50,000 for sewer purposes. The tax rate was raised 10 cents.

TRANSPORT SAILS TO THE EAST

Sheridan Steams Out of San Francisco With Four Thousand Men for Honolulu and Manila Posts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A large crowd witnessed the sailing of the transport Sheridan, which is now en route for Honolulu and Manila. The civilians and soldiers bade farewell to nearly 4000 men and officers who had made their home at the Presidio for a long time.

Col. John A. Lundeen, who has command of the troops at the Presidio, accompanied by his adjutant and a number of officers and their wives, was on board the army boat.

Coast artillery companies were sent to Honolulu and Manila, to make room for the thirtieth infantry, which is soon to be stationed at the Presidio.

Military command of the Sheridan on the voyage is vested in Lieut.-Col. Lea Febiger.

Simultaneous with the sailing of the Sheridan from San Francisco was the departure from Seattle of the transport Buford, which will take the entire third infantry to Manila.

BOSTON & ALBANY SUBWAY IS URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Concerted action is to be taken by business men and property owners representing a tax list of many millions for the purpose of compelling the Boston & Albany railroad to enter and leave Springfield by means of a tunnel.

A committee to confer with the river front commission has been appointed, consisting of H. A. Moses, Frank L. Dunlap, Edwin F. Leonard, Charles A. Donahue and Charles H. Parsons.

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CHAIRMAN PAYNE AS NEXT SPEAKER

Mr. Cannon, It Is Said, Will Be Succeeded by New York Congressman Who Drew Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON—Departing members of the House say that a determined effort will be made next winter to depose Mr. Cannon from the speakership and elect Representative Payne in his stead. The effort will be made by such insurgents as Victor Murdock and his type of radicals, and it is predicted that it will fail. Already it is known that the middle West insurgent members who voted against the conference report will not, for the most part, join it. There are undoubtedly at present enough Republicans in the House who are dissatisfied with Mr. Cannon to unseat him, but they do not regard that as the proper course to take. He is now elected, and has presided over the House during a long special session. He has appointed the standing committees for the life of the Sixty-first Congress, and the organization of the House for the work of the next two years is complete. To upset all this by deposing him it is said would be poor business, and so regardless of their views as to the speaker personally, the majority of the House will be expected to oppose this radical movement when it is made next winter.

But it is as certain as anything can be that Mr. Cannon is serving his last time as speaker. Unless all signs should fail, his successor in the Sixty-second Congress will be Representative Payne, should he then be in Congress and the House controlled by the Republicans.

TURKEY ACCEPTS CRETAN GUARANTY

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Porte has accepted the Greek note on the assurance of the protecting powers that, in the event of the Cretans persisting in provocative tactics, they will reoccupy the island with military contingents in order to safeguard their responsibilities.

After the cabinet council, Grand Vizier Hilmi Pasha said:

"The Greek note, although not completely satisfactory to Turkey, has been judged acceptable inasmuch as it has repudiated any desire to annex Crete. On some points its declarations are incomplete and therefore the Porte will seek explanations in a new note. Meanwhile the Ottoman minister will not be recalled from Athens and the Porte will look to the powers for a solution of the Cretan difficulty."

ATLANTIC FLEET TRIES AT TARGET

NORFOLK, Va.—The Idaho, the last of the battleships of the Atlantic fleet, has left Hampton roads for work preliminary to the target practice to begin next week. The boom of heavy guns today is heard at Virginia Beach.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The Atlantic torpedo boat flotilla is firing torpedoes at moving targets in Narragansett bay.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederic N. Freeman, U. S. N., on the flagship Worden, is in charge of the fleet in three divisions. The Atlantic submarine fleet with the parent ship Castine and submarines Viper, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Octopus and the Plunger, are having an overhauling preparatory to maneuvers.

RENEW QUARTERS OF RIDEAU CLUB

OTTAWA, Ont.—The clubhouse of the Rideau Club in this city is to be extensively remodeled. The work begins Monday and will be completed this autumn, and the improvements are estimated to cost \$110,000.

The fronts on Metcalfe and Wellington streets are to be torn away and the new walls will be of English semi-glazed terra-cotta brick to correspond with the new section on Wellington street adjoining the present clubhouse.

WILLIAM E. KNOLLIN DIES.

William E. Knollin, former city fire commissioner of Malden, passed away late Wednesday night at his home in the Maplewood district. Mr. Knollin had resided in Malden for 40 years. He served as a district engineer for some time before his election to the board of fire commissioners.

CALIFORNIA STATE PREPARES TO RAISE SAN FRANCISCO TAX

Notice Is Served on the Rate Payers of the City of Proposal to Increase Their Assessments.

SAN FRANCISCO—The state board of equalization has served notice on the taxpayers of San Francisco that it proposes to increase their assessments. This announcement was contained in a letter to John E. Hehan, chief clerk of the board of supervisors, from T. W. Eby, secretary of the state board. The board will hold a session in this city on Aug. 25 to give those interested a chance to protest against the proposed increase.

The total assessment of San Francisco, as made this year by Assessor Dodge and approved by the supervisors sitting as a local board of equalization, was \$492,000,000. This total assessment having been so approved, no individual assessment contained in the roll may be raised, according to a decision of the supreme court on the subject, but the state board of equalization has authority to make a general percentage increase, if it sees fit. This has already been done in nine instances, as follows:

In 1881-82, increase of 8 per cent; 1883-84, increase of 15 per cent; 1884-85, 10 per cent; 1885-86, 12½ per cent; 1891-92, 30 per cent; 1892-93, 20 per cent; 1894-95, 15 per cent; 1896-97, 20 per cent; 1903-04, 30 per cent.

The threat of the new increase was not a surprise to the local authorities, as intimations to this effect had already been received.

Dependence is placed on J. Harry Scott, San Francisco's representative on the state board, to do what he can to prevent the increase. Assessor Dodge will also defend his assessment, the valuations of which are said to be the highest yet known in the city.

Complaint is made that the agents of the state board, in seeking data on which to base the proposed increase, have obtained figures as to prices paid for real estate parcels situated on corners, particularly desired by the buyers, which figures are not properly representative of actual values.

GORMAN BLOCKS SENATOR RAYNER

BALTIMORE—The Democratic state convention here was delayed by a fight over the proposed endorsement of United States Senator Rayner for reelection.

State Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Wednesday, it is said, threatened to announce his candidacy for the position on the floor of the convention in case such a plank is inserted in the platform. Later Senator Rayner agreed to forego the endorsement of his candidacy, and Mr. Gorman, it was said, agreed to offer on the floor of the convention a resolution, apart from the platform, endorsing his record as a United States senator.

MR. WEEKS TALKS ON POSTAL BANKS

Congressman John W. Weeks has denied both that he is opposed to postal savings banks and that his selection by Speaker Cannon as chairman of the House committee on postoffices and post roads was with a view to defeating the movement for postal savings banks. Mr. Weeks says:

"I shall approach that subject at the proper time without prejudice, but I am not and shall not be in favor of the establishment of a postal savings bank system, or of considering a postal savings bank system until the monetary commission makes its report."

RULERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS.

MARIENBAD—King Edward has arrived here. He left the train at Eger, 40 miles from Marienbad, and drove to the town in his own 40-horse power automobile. An exchange of cordial telegrams has taken place between the King at Marienbad and Emperor Franz Josef at Ischl.

Children and Young People

Throughout the United States

WHO wish to be employed during the summer vacation are requested to send their names and addresses to the Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK SUN OUT IN DEFENSE OF MR. TAWNEY'S RECORD

"Man Above Average in Attainments and Character." He Is Called in Sympathetic Review of Career.

NEW YORK.—The Sun in an editorial entitled "Gunning for Tawney" says: It seems that Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the appropriations committee, has been marked for slaughter. The story comes from Washington, but doubtless it is an echo of the discontent that is usually heard in the first Minnesota district after the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Tawney is not loved by some of his constituents, who call themselves Republicans. He was near defeat at the nomination primary last summer, and his plurality was reduced at the November election by concerted action among the soreheads. It is admitted even by his opponents that Mr. Tawney is an honest, capable, hard-working representative, whose intentions are honorable. There must be some merit in the man, for he has served in eight congresses and is no master of the arts of the demagogue; in fact, it would be hard to find a more practical, conscientious and independent representative in Washington. Mr. Tawney may not be a great or an original man, but he gives true value for the salary paid him. A useful public servant, he stands in the forefront of the men who work and shoulder responsibilities in Congress.

It is not difficult, however, to put a finger on the blemishes of Mr. Tawney as some of his constituents see them. First and foremost, he has grossly offended the Roosevelt idolaters in his district by failing in obedience and daring to criticize the methods of the idol. It may have been rash of James A. Tawney to intimate that there was no legal sanction for the ornamental and futile commissions that the late President created to exploit his fads, but the lawyers of the present administration seem to agree with Mr. Tawney. It was just like him, too, to protest against the diversion of employees of the government with other work to do, and its funds for that matter, to the business tramped up by Mr. Roosevelt for spectacular effect. Mr. Tawney made many enemies in the first district by his display of common sense and his vigorous independence. He almost paid for it by losing his seat in Congress.

Another count in the indictment was the man's insatiable appetite for economy in administering the government. Under the Roosevelt system of teaching the principles of government economy was a high crime and misdemeanor. Mr. Tawney's culpability almost put him in the list of undesirable citizens. He even had the hardihood to urge reduction in appropriations for the army and navy—nothing could be more unpopular, more presumptuous. The man's harping on economy was tiresome in a liberal age, and it interfered with the plans of some of his constituents. His capital crime seems to be that he voted for the Payne tariff bill. It is true that he had lots of company in Congress, if not in the Minnesota delegation, but it must be remembered that he was an old offender and had sorely tried the patience of some of his constituents.

We shall not speculate upon whether they will succeed in preventing the return of James A. Tawney to Congress, but Congress will lose an efficient and public spirited member, a man very much above the average in attainments and character if they drag him down.

BEVERLY OWNERS SEEKING DAMAGES

BEVERLY, Mass.—Suits for damages have been filed in the superior court at Salem by 11 of the owners of property along Lathrop street, Beverly, over the laying of a sewer along the beach from Dane street to connect with the main outlet off Andrews street court.

Of the property owners along the beach, former City Solicitor Gaskell and the Misses Clark of Chicago are practically the only ones who make no claim against the city, for taking the 40-foot right of way along the beach fronting the estates.

MR. ROCKEFELLER ON WAY TO MAINE

SEAL HARBOR, Me.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will return soon to Seal Harbor, where they are spending the summer until their outing was interrupted by the school election at Pocantico Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller returned home to take an active part in it, and since the election entertained a large number of friends. On their way they will stop at Providence to make a short stay with Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, the parents of Mrs. Rockefeller.

CLYDE STEAMER ARAPAHOE, ADRIFT

BEAUFORT, N. C.—The steamship Arapahoe of the Clyde line, Charleston and Jacksonville from New York, with a broken tail shaft, reported by wireless that she was drifting helplessly. The steamer Huron of the Clyde line is by her and probably will take the Arapahoe in tow.

QUAHAUG RAISING INDUSTRY GROWS

Fish and Game Commissioners Find Cities and Towns Are Taking Advantage of New Regulation.

Investigation by the state board of fish and game commissioners shows that several cities and towns have taken advantage of an act passed by the last Legislature and are leasing flats for the planting and cultivation of quahaugs.

This new law is chapter 469 of the acts of this year, and provides that the mayor and aldermen of a city and the selectmen of a town may grant a written license subject to such rules and conditions as are approved by the city council or the voters in town meeting, for the purpose of planting and cultivating quahaugs upon and in the flats and creeks below mean low water mark and within limits to be specified in the license, for a term of not more than 10 nor less than five years, to any person who has resided in the state or has been a taxpayer in the city or town for not less than one year preceding the date of his application.

No license can be granted, however, without a public hearing upon the application, and none can be granted to be exercised in places where navigable water would be obstructed.

The commissioners are of the opinion that applications for these licenses will increase rapidly now that quahaugs are so much in demand as a table delicacy.

LOS ANGELES CIVIL ART IMPROVEMENT URGED BY SPEAKERS

Gamut Club Holds Meeting at Which Steps Are Taken to Foster Feeling for Beautiful Municipality.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—First steps in Los Angeles for preserving the instinct of art throughout the city until Los Angeles itself recognizes the necessity for municipal art and the fine arts have been initiated by the Gamut Club. A consideration of Greater Los Angeles and a "city beautiful" by club members and guests was the feature.

Los Angeles stands alone among the cities of 300,000 population in not having a dollar invested municipally in the expression of human taste through painting, sculpture or music. This situation is due to the fact that Los Angeles has doubtless had to deal more strenuously with the more practical problems, such as water supply, sanitary provisions and similar work, than any other city in America.

Charles Farwell Elson, president of the club, introduced Capt. Amos A. Fries of the United States engineer's office, John W. Mitchell, vice-president of the municipal art commission; T. E. Gibbon as president of the Fine Arts League, and Arthur Farwell of New York, of the American Music Society, as the speakers of the evening. Each, except Mr. Farwell, had been assigned a subject centering about the artistic needs of the municipality. Following them Mrs. Charles Farwell Elson, for the Friday Morning Club; Mrs. Morris Albee, for the Ruskin Art Club; Dr. Sherwin Gibbons, for the Clay Club; and Maj. Henry T. Lee, speaking unofficially for the Municipal League and the chamber of commerce, all pledged their respective organizations for cooperation in a great movement for artistic betterment in Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON RANCH OWNERS BEHIND BIG IRRIGATION SCHEME

SPOKANE, Wash.—Ranchers owning 550,000 acres of land in the Crab Creek district in Grant county, southwest of Spokane, are backing a project to pipe water from the Columbia river near Marcus, Stevens county, Wash., to a point more than 100 miles south, at a cost of \$5,000,000, thus providing one of the most extensive gravity systems for irrigating in the world.

The land to be irrigated is in the heart of the "sagebrush country" in eastern Washington and will be devoted to fruit and vegetables as soon as it can be made ready for crops. The reclaimed area will provide homes for from 250,000 to 300,000 men, women and children when cut up into 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts.

The farmers in the district have levied an assessment of two and a half cents an acre to provide a fund to make a preliminary survey. J. M. Spencer of Plains, Mont., owner of several thousand acres of land, who is actively identified with the project, believes the plan of carrying water from the Columbia river to the arid district by means of pipes can be worked out successfully. He said in discussing the plan:

"It is expected to bond the project for sufficient funds to properly finance it, and the backers believe the system outlined will bring water to the land at an initial cost of less than \$20 an acre. After that it is estimated the expense of maintenance will be much below the present figure of \$2 an acre."

OKLAHOMA TO ASK PRESIDENT TO HELP PROHIBITION LAWS

Thousands of Petitions Now Being Circulated Protesting Federal Protection to Be Sent to Mr. Taft.

GUTHRIE, Ok.—The mail for President Taft will be materially increased some day in the near future when the thousands of petitions now being circulated in this state, asking federal assistance in the enforcement of state-wide prohibition, reach him.

The petitions protest against the present federal practices, which permit the sale of intoxicating liquors in prohibition and local option territory, and the result of the Oklahoma petition campaign is expected to benefit all other prohibition states and localities.

When the petitions are returned to Guthrie they will be placed in one big bundle and immediately forwarded to President Taft. In particular the petitioners take exception to the issuance of federal liquor licenses to persons in Oklahoma conducting a business that has been restricted by law. Twelve hundred federal licenses have been issued in Oklahoma, notwithstanding it was a condition of the enabling act, granting statehood to Oklahoma, that Indian Territory should be dry for 21 years, a condition that has since been extended to the entire state.

The petitions also protest against federal protection of intoxicating liquors transported into a prohibition state under the sanctity of interstate commerce and the ruling of the federal courts protecting such shipments after they have passed out of the hands of the common carrier.

The petitions insist there should be a distinction made between legitimate and illegal characters of interstate commerce. President Taft is urged to direct complete suspension of receiving moneys and issuing federal license in Oklahoma, excepting as the state authorizes the handling of intoxicating liquors. This, the petitions say, can be done without any further act of Congress.

An appeal is made to withhold the protection of interstate commerce rights over shipments of intoxicating liquors into prohibition states or districts, and if the power does not rest with the President, he is asked to urge upon Congress the necessity of making such a rule. The petition concludes with the statement that if the government will meet these two requests prohibition could easily become effective.

AMERICAN GIRLS END TRIP ABROAD

NEW YORK.—Sixty-two American girls, forty of them from Cincinnati and 22 from Cleveland, have arrived here on the President Lincoln, of the Hamburg-American line, from a two and half months' jaunt in Europe as the guests of a new-scraper in their separate cities. Each girl told a tale of travel that differed somewhat from the other, but they all chorused the expression, "There's no place like home. Oh, but we are glad to have gone and seen, but the greatest joy of all is being back in the United States and only a short distance from Cincinnati and Cleveland."

The Cincinnati, popular girls chosen by the readers of the Commercial Tribune, left Montreal July 3 on board the Ionia. The Cleveland party, sent out by the Cleveland News, was chaperoned by Mrs. C. A. De Mayer. The two parties met in Paris and after seeing the sights journeyed on to Hamburg and boarded the President Lincoln.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Property at 90 Warrenton street, near Eliot street, South End, has been sold through the office of J. E. Williams to J. A. Hutchinson. Emma J. Dana is the grantor. This estate consists of a five-story brick dwelling and 3942 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$21,000.

Max Goldberg et al. sell to Max Ginsberg two three-story and basement brick dwellings and 3389 square feet of land at 78 and 80 Malden street, South End, near Harrison avenue, the entire property being assessed for \$11,400.

Daniel Grant has conveyed to Samuel Burch a 2½-story brick house at 51 Dedham street, South End.

CHANGES IN THE WEST END.

Two 3½-story brick houses and 1475 feet of land are included in a transfer just made to Joseph G. Gateman of the properties at 34 and 36 North Anderson street, junction of Parkman street, West End. Thomas W. Kelly is the seller. The parcels have a combined taxed value of \$8000.

Mr. Gateman has also purchased 32 North Anderson street, which consists of a 3½-story brick house and 900 feet of land. John J. Kilbride is the grantor.

CHIEF WILKIE DECLINES OFFER. CHICAGO—John E. Wilkie, chief of the federal secret service bureau, has declined the offer of chief of police of Chicago.

MEXICAN RIVER SUBSIDIES. MONTEREY, Mex. The Santa Catarina river, after an overflow, has returned to its banks. At least 14 persons were drowned.

FIRE IN WALTHAM IS SPECTACULAR

Occupants of E. F. Howard Home Leave It by Ropes of Blankets and Tunnel for Hose Is Made.

WALTHAM, Mass.—One of the most spectacular fires in Waltham during the present year occurred at 3:30 a. m. at the home of E. F. Howard, a milk dealer, 1309 Main street, and occupied by Mr. Howard, his wife, brother Fred, and William Welch, a boy, employed by Mr. Howard.

The all out alarm was rung in at 8:30 o'clock, after the building had been destroyed. Howard L. Stone owned the house.

Mrs. Howard discovered smoke in her room and awakened the others, who found that all ways of escape from the second floor to the ground had been cut off by the flames. Blankets were tied together and the members of the family lowered themselves to the ground and turned in the alarm.

The firemen were handicapped by the fact that the house was a quarter of a mile from the nearest hydrant, with the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad between. To get the hose to the house they dug a tunnel under the tracks. Fire Chief George R. Johnson believes that the fire was caused by mice nibbling matches. The loss is estimated at between \$4000 and \$6000.

ENGLISH - SPEAKING NATIONS TO ARRANGE STUDENT EXCHANGE

Lord Strathcona Is Head of Association to Give Youth the Benefits of Study in Other Lands.

An international exchange of students, by means of a system of traveling scholarships, is proposed for next year, to be participated in by graduates of the schools of England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States and Canada. It is intended to give graduates an opportunity to obtain insight into the national and industrial life, customs and progress of the peoples of the other countries, which will be of benefit to them in the making of their careers.

This movement has been organized in London, but it is contemporaneous with the growth of traveling scholarships awarded in the United States to pupils who have shown particular aptitude to benefit by foreign travel. The London association has been formed under the leadership of Lord Strathcona, who is the president, with a list of vice-presidents including Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Arthur J. Balfour, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Norfolk and a number of men eminent in clerical and educational walks of life.

There are to be 28 traveling scholarships provided at the outset, of which 14 are to be available to students in the United Kingdom, 10 in the United States and four in Canada. The arrangements are to be controlled in each country by a committee. The annual expenditure is expected to be about \$22,000, the relative annual expenditure being \$12,000 for the United Kingdom, \$7000 for the United States and \$3000 for Canada. It is hoped that the first exchange of students will be made next year.

INSTITUTE MEMBER URGES IMPORTANCE OF CROP REPORTING

David Lubin Appealing for a Better Understanding of International Agriculture Board at Rome.

WASHINGTON—Questions that arose in Congress as to the utility of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and the expediency of appropriating money for the maintenance of it have elicited from David Lubin of that institute, a letter to the Senate of the United States in which he asserts the seriousness of its functions and the benefits to be derived from carrying out the scheme, which is still in its early stages.

"The crop-reporting bureau of the United States," he says, "in a measure benefits the world directly, and the people of the United States indirectly. If the people of the United States are fully to be benefited by their crop-reporting system there must be evolved similar crop-reporting systems in the other countries of the world, for, as Secretary Wilson so pointedly says, 'Reports covering part of an area of a given crop may be used by self-interested crop-reporting agencies to mislead.'"

"In short, there must be given out at stated periods, and to all the world, an authoritative official world's summary covering the entire area of the crops. Only then will the circuit of information be completed. Only then will the world's supply be known. Only then, when equity in the formation of prices of the staples of agriculture is established, will the United States be fully benefited."

"Right here is the need that called into being the international institute of agriculture. This is the work it is intended to perform. Its function is to show this need, to get them to harmonize the data to the end that the institute may gather from the nations the facts regarding their crops, summarize them and disseminate them promptly to all the world. This work the international institute of agriculture is instructed to perform by the treaty ratified by 48 governments, which is its constitution."

"This is the very work had in view by the department of state in its instructions of Sept. 14, 1908, prepared by the department of agriculture and the department of commerce and labor, which outlined 'the initial policy of the United States government in the formative work of the institute.'"

WISCONSIN GIVES COLLEGE PRIZES

MADISON, Wis.—Five scholarships and two fellowships have been awarded by the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. The two fellowships of \$400 each recently provided by the regents, were awarded to Alvin C. Oosterhuis, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., in animal husbandry and Morris W. Richards, Madison, Wis., in horticulture. Two scholarships of \$225 each, provided by the regents, were awarded to Miss Alice Catherine Evans, Cornell University, in bacteriology, and Charles P. Haslam, Kansas Agricultural College, in chemistry.

The three J. Ogden Armour scholarships awarded to this college as a result of the winnings by the university at the 1908 international live stock exposition at Chicago were awarded to J. H. Wieg, Mukwonago, R. B. Wilcox, Waterville, and Johan Fageland, Stoughton, Wis.

GREAT CALIFORNIA BANKER DECLARES GERMANY IS AWAKE

SAN FRANCISCO—Isaiah W. Hellman, California's greatest banker and second richest citizen, was able to glean many pertinent facts on his European trip from which he has just returned.

"Germany," he said, "is the most prosperous country in Europe and the great competitor of the United States and Great Britain. The Germans are an educated people, and their industry and commerce are along intelligent, aggressive and progressive lines."

"It is my idea that within 25 years Great Britain will be a second-class nation in point of commerce as compared with Germany. And with increased German industry and commerce there is increased loyalty for the army. One reason—a valid one—is the fact that the soldiers are being treated better than ever before. Emperor William is a very able man. He would make a success were he not an emperor."

"Germany is a high-tariff nation. England is a no-tariff country, and the former is glutting the latter with its goods and badly affecting English manufactures. Germany would flood the United States with its goods did we not have a tariff. Every time I return from Europe I am glad of the fact this country has a tariff to keep out the products of the cheap labor of Europe."

Mr. Hellman says the cablegrams do not exaggerate the war scare in Great Britain, due in part to the rapid perfection of flying machines and the jealousy of Englishmen over Germany's growing commercial and naval power.

NEW YORK MAKES PRIMARY INQUIRY

Legislative Commission Is to Visit Chicago and Study the Workings of the Law in Illinois.

CHICAGO.—A New York legislative commission in quest of information regarding primary election laws and the experience of the state of Illinois there-with is coming to Chicago next Monday for a session of three days.

In the party will be Senator George Meade, chairman of the commission, and Senator Patrick H. McCarron, the Democratic potentate of Brooklyn and Kings county. There are five members of the lower house of the New York General Assembly in the committee: Sydney S. Phillips, Robert S. Conklin, Frank L. Howard, Julian C. Scott and James E. Fay.

Alderman Merriam proposes to have as many practical politicians as possible at the hearings, which will be held probably at the Congress Hotel, and advice will be sought from men who have been active in the direct primary law propaganda in Illinois.

The big local interest involved concerns itself with the possibility that some of the politicians who will have direct connection with the framing of another primary law, if there is to be one, will be constrained to tell publicly just what they believe about such a law.

ALASKAN RAILROAD WILL COST TWENTY MILLIONS TO BUILD

Four Thousand Men Rushing Work on New Line to Be Only One Hundred and Sixty Miles Long.

CORDOVA, Alaska.—With 4000 men working night and day, rapid progress is being made in the construction of the Copper River & Northwestern railway, of which 95 miles are already in operation.

This portion extends from the ocean dock at Cordova to the Copper river at Miles glacier. At this point a ferry is maintained by which trains are ferried across the Copper river and again placed on rails leading through Abercrombie canyon and on into the interior to the end of construction, which, at present, extends almost to the mouth of the Tanana river. Beyond this for a distance of over 100 miles the contractor has nearly 3000 men working on the grading of the roadbed.

The work on the road from the ocean dock to Miles glacier thus far this summer has consisted principally in the erection of steel bridges replacing temporary pile structures. The greatest work to be accomplished, however, before the ferry at Miles glacier can be abandoned and all-rail connection made with the interior is the construction of the \$1,000,000 cantilever bridge across the main channel of the Copper river between Miles and Chitka glaciers. As both these glaciers are active and discharge huge flows of ice, which drift down the river, it was found necessary to construct a bridge of the cantilever type. This bridge will be more than 1800 feet long.

The railroad, when completed, will be 180 miles long and will have cost \$20,000,000.

ADVOCATES MORE ROAD INSPECTORS

ROCKLAND, Me.—Double the present number of inspectors available for the building of state roads were declared necessary by State Highway Commissioner Paul D. Sargent at the annual meeting here of the County Commissioners Association of Maine.

Where there are 20 at present, he said, there should be 40 at least. The state is building 475 pieces of state road at an approximate cost of \$275,000. Next year work on trunk lines will begin as soon as the appropriation is available.

TORONTO WORKER AIDS CONFERENCE

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—Canon Cody of Toronto, the first Canadian to attend the Northfield conference for Christian workers for a number of years, is today one of the active speakers here. The speakers at the different meetings on Wednesday represented five denominations.

The Baptist meeting was the largest attended, having speakers from nearly every state in the union and many from foreign countries.

SEASON NEAR END FOR BRANT ROCK

BRANT ROCK, Mass.—At a meeting of the summer residents and permanent dwellers here, presided over by Charles J. Sprague, committees were chosen to act in preparation for the annual illumination, which is a wind up of the season here, and is to take place on the evening of Aug. 28.

RAILROADS ADOPT ELECTRICITY FOR THEIR LONG LINES

Harlem and Hudson River Roads Planning to Install Modern Traction to White Plains and Croton.

NEW YORK.—Plans have been completed for the electrification of the Harlem railroad to North White Plains, N. Y., a distance of about 25 miles, and the work of electrifying will be done immediately. Plans are to be prepared likewise for electrifying the Hudson River railroad to Croton, 35 miles from the Grand Central station. Meanwhile the installation of the apparatus for the support of the overhead wires is well under way on the New Haven line, from New York to New Haven, and it is probable that within a little more than a year's time the original New Haven road, the parent of the entire New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system, will be operated by electricity, from New York to New Haven.

Electrical service has been tested on the three lines using the Grand Central terminal for nearly two years, and the general efficiency and economic results undoubtedly justify the installation of this sort of service. The fact that the electrical zone is being extended to the points indicated on the Harlem and Hudson River roads is understood to indicate a policy of eventual extension of electrical operation to the entire systems of the roads operating from this center. The main reason why this change is not undertaken at once is the magnitude of the first cost. The railroads of the country stand in more imperative need of money for providing equipment for other purposes, notably for hauling freight, if the predictions of the crop experts are to be realized and the railroads are to discharge adequately their functions in the general economy of the country.

The expense of what electrification has been undertaken on the New York Central and the Harlem railroads—which expense includes the improvements at the Grand Central terminal—amounts practically to \$70,000,000. That of installing electrical traction for hauling the New Haven trains from Woodlawn—the terminus of the New Haven's actual line—was almost equal to the original capital of the New Haven railroad. Comparisons based upon these facts indicate that a complete electrical service on the New Haven road from New York to New Haven would cost from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

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Standard and elegant steamship "Cape Cod" daily leaving Bay Line wharf, 600 Atlantic ave. (south of Rowe's wharf "L" station), weather permitting, 9 a. m. Sundays at 9:30 a. m. Refreshments, cabins, rooms. Round trip \$1.00; stopover \$2.00; children under 10 half price. Telephone Fort Hill 1361. S. A. MURPHY, Manager.

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Stock Market Is Active and Irregular, Closing Unsteady

MUCH ACTIVITY DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Much buoyancy and higher prices in early trading is followed by realizing and considerable irregularity.

LOCAL COPPERS UP

Pronounced buoyancy was manifested in the stock market at the opening and during the early sales today. A jump of 1/2 in Union Pacific to 208 1/2 at the opening and its further advance to 210 1/2 during the forenoon led to the belief that a good-sized short interest was being forced to cover. The stock made a net gain yesterday of 2 1/2, and the aggressiveness with which the country was bought indicated that more than speculative or investment buying had to do with advancing the quotations. There was no news of any kind to indicate any particular developments that had not been discussed by the str for some time past.

The rest of the market showed a good advance during the early trading, and the higher range of prices invited considerable realizing. Prices received somewhat, and for a time there was much irregularity. Then some of the specialties again began to advance and the market showed more activity than has been noted for a long time, trading during the first hour having amounted to more than 100,000 shares in excess of yesterday and the day before during the corresponding periods.

Contributory to the long advance the market has had have been the general optimism prevailing, excellent crop and industrial prospects, and cheapness of money. However, the more potent reason for the sustained strength of the market has been the fact that the market is under the perfect control of the big interests that have not yet given the signal for the decline.

Reading after opening up 1/2 at 164 1/2, rose to 165, Pennsylvania opened up 1/2 at 142 1/2, and advanced to 143 1/2. Louisville and Nashville which made a net gain yesterday of over 7 points opened up 1/2 at 162 1/2, and later declined over two points. Chesapeake & Ohio was 1/2 higher at 8 1/2, and after dropping the fraction rose to 8 1/2. Northern Pacific was up 1/2 at 159 and continued to gain. Missouri Pacific opened up 1/2 at 76 and rose to 78.

Lake copper was prominent in the early trading on the local exchange. After opening up a point at 55 it rose to 56. It regressed under 35 and again advanced above its highest. Quincy was a point higher at 93. Alton was up 1/2 at 48 and improved to 48 1/2. Centennial was up 1/2 at 36 1/2, and sold above 37. Franklin was 1/2 higher at 18 and rose to 18 1/2. Oceana was up 1/2 at 149. American Woolen rights opened unchanged at 28, rose to 30, declined to 29 and again advanced to 27. Shoe Machinery at 65 1/2 was up a point.

North Butte became firmer during the afternoon after the announcement of the regular dividend. After selling down to 50 1/2, it rose to 58.

The New York market was excited and irregular. Illinois Central came into prominence by advancing to above 162 after opening at 158. Reading rose to 166. The market began to sell off around 2 o'clock, however, and some of the leaders were a point or two below their best.

ERIE EARNS FIVE MILLIONS MORE

CHICAGO—President Underwood of the Erie railroad, who is here at the annual round-up of the traffic department of the road, says:

"Business is good and it is getting better. It is not as good as it ought to be, but we ought to be pretty well satisfied. I don't think there will be many new railroads built in the near future. There is no crying need for more now. What we need is to improve the roads we have and increase their efficiency as much as possible."

Mr. Underwood said that the Erie had earned \$5,000,000 more during the year just closed than in the preceding year and that it would be put back into the property in improvement.

BIG SALE RUMORED.

A story is current, but unconfirmed, that the American Smelting & Refining Company has sold some property in Alaska to J. P. Morgan & Co. for \$10,000,000.

Have the Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address?

Subscribers need only to keep this office informed as to their whereabouts and address will be changed as often as desired.

Send Notice to the Circulation Department

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amal. Copper	19	19 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Am. Car & Found.	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am. C. & P. Oil	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Am. Ice Securities	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am. Locomotive	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Lumber	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. Smelt & Re.	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. Smelt & Re. pl.	116	116	115	115
Am. St. P. N. W.	61	61	60	60 1/2
Am. Sugar	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	134
Am. Tea & Coffee	142 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Anacosta	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Atchafalaya	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Atchafalaya	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
At Coast Line	143 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2
Balt. & Annap.	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Br. Rap. Trans.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Can. Pac.	187 1/2	187 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
Can. Pac. Trans.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Can. Leather	109	109	109	109
Cent. of N. J.	314 1/2	314 1/2	314 1/2	314 1/2
Ches. & O.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Chi. & Alton	69	69	69	69
Chi. & G. W.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Col. Fuel & Iron	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Col. Southern	147	148 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Con. Prod.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Con. Prod. pl.	89	89	89	89
Del. & Hudson	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Den. & Rio Grande	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Erie	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Fed. M. & S. Co. pl.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
General Electric	157 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2
Gen. Elec. pl.	157 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2
Gr. Nor. Ore. & C.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Illinois Central	158	158 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2
Interboro-Met. pl.	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Kan. City Mo.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kansas & Texas	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Louis. & Nash.	162	162 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2
Missouri Pac.	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
National Lead	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
N. R. of M. & D. pl.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N. Y. & N. H.	171 1/2	172 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Nor. & Western	96	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Northern Pac.	159	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Northwestern	196	196 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2
Ontario & Western	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Pennsylvania	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Penn. Gas	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	53	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Reading	164 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2
Republic Steel	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Rock Island	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Rock Island pl.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Sloss-Isham & L.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Southern Pac.	137 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Southern Railway	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
St. Paul & N. W.	160 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Texas Pacific	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Third Avenue	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Union Pac.	208 1/2	208 1/2	208 1/2	208 1/2
Union Pacific pl.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
U. S. Rubber	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U. S. Rubber pl.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. Steel	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U. S. Steel pl.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Walsh & Co.	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Western Union	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Westinghouse	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Westinghouse pl.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2

BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. T. & T. Co.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalaya	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Balt. & Annap.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Erie	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Interior-Met. 4 1/2	84	84	84	84
N. Y. & N. H. 4 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Nor. & Western	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Reading	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Rock Island	81	81 1/2	81	81
Union Pacific	118	119 1/2	118	118 1/2
Union Pacific 4 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. Steel	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. Steel 4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel 4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel 4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
2 1/2 registered	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
do coupon	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 1/2 registered	101	101	101	101
do coupon	101	101	101	101
4 1/2 registered	116	116	116	116
do coupon	116	116	116	116
Panama 2 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Panama 1898	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Dist. Col. 3 1/2	103	103	103	103

LONDON MARKET—4 P. M.

	Advances	Declines
Consols, money	84 1/2	84 1/2
Consols, account	84 1/2	84 1/2
Amortized	120 1/2	120 1/2
Atchafalaya	120 1/2	120 1/2
Canadian Pacific	186 1/2	186 1/2
St. Paul	186 1/2	186 1/2
Erie	38 1/2	38 1/2
Erie 1st pd.	36 1/2	36 1/2
Illinois Central	161 1/2	161 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	161 1/2	161 1/2
New York Central	141 1/2	141 1/2
Southern Railway	33 1/2	33 1/2
Southern Pac.	137 1/2	137 1/2
U. S. Steel	76 1/2	76 1/2
U. S. Steel 4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 7 1/2 per cent. New York funds sold at 7 1/2 cents and 10 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the total corresponding period in 1908 as follows:

	1909.	1908.
Exchanges	\$24,555,461	\$22,670,473
Balance	1,423,378	650,632

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$39,583.

EQUIPMENT CONTRACTS.

Between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000 are called for in the contracts for equipment closed by the Baltimore & Ohio, and those pending will carry the total beyond \$10,000,000.

SAYS QUOTATIONS SHOULD BE MADE AT DESTINATION

Consul-General Ozmun of Constantinople Tells American Manufacturers How to Get Turkish Trade.

If American manufacturers should heed the advice which Consul-General E. H. Ozmun of Constantinople gives them in a report he makes to United States government regarding trade conditions with Turkey it might be of great help to them. The keynote of his remarks is that prices when quoted to Turkish buyers should be given at destination and not at the factory. The consul-general writes:

There is one subject the importance of which can never be too emphatically impressed upon our manufacturers receiving for the first time an inquiry for goods from this country, as it is the rock upon which many possible connections are wrecked right at the start. Quotations should be made at destination and not at the factory. This can not be repeated too often.

Quotations for any goods, be it machinery from a central state or a staple article from the actual port of shipment, should be made c. i. f. the destination, or, if the inquiry comes from an interior city, c. i. f. the nearest important Turkish port—Constantinople, Smyrna, or Beirut. Even Constantinople alone enables the inquirer to know exactly what the offer means.

For example, a local merchant has an inquiry for a certain class of machinery; he sends his specification both to a European manufacturer, with whom he has had business relations, and to an American maker, who, having obtained his name through the consul or some commercial bureau, has sent him catalogs regularly, and written him several times that he can meet his requirements to his benefit both in price and quality.

In the first place, the American manufacturer is at a great disadvantage owing to distance; the inquirer can have a reply from the continent within ten days, but he has to wait a month or more to receive a reply from the United States. But let it be assumed that the letters from the American firm have had their effect, and the inquirer intends to give them a chance. Now, American firms must realize that much depends upon this first order. They have succeeded in persuading a man, who has been trading with the same European firm for perhaps several decades, and who knows their goods and the extent to which he can rely upon them for promptness, that they can do something for him.

BIG EARNINGS OF WESTINGHOUSE

NEW YORK—It is understood that the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company is contemplating a resumption of dividend payments on its first preferred stock and also liquidating the accumulated back dividends on the issue amounting to 12 1/2 per cent. It is believed that the directors will act on the matter within the next two or three months. According to representatives of the company, its earnings are now about the highest in its history.

DIVIDENDS

The Grand Rapids Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The directors of the North Butte Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 81 per share, payable Sept. 25. The dividend declared three months and a year ago as 81.

The Northern Texas Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 83 per share on the preferred stock and an initial dividend of 82 per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 29.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT.

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	1909.	1908.
Total reserve increased	£1,018,000	
Circulation decreased	£2,000,000	
Other securities decreased	£2,000,000	
Other deposits decreased	£2,000,000	
Public deposits increased	£2,000,000	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 51.90 per cent, against 50.70 last week and compares with a decline from 50 1/2 to 50 1/4 last year.

The checks cleared by the London banks for the week aggregate £219,920,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Adventure.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alton.....	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Arizona Commercial.....	45 1/2	46	45	45
Atlantic.....	11 1/2	12 1/2	11	11 1/2
Bonanza.....	55 1/2	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Butte Coalition.....	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Calumet & Hecla.....	690	690	690	690
Centennial.....	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Copper Range.....	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Daily-West.....	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	10
Franklin.....	18	18 1/2	17 1/2	18
Granby.....	105	105 1/2	105	105 1/2
Greene-Canaan.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
La Salle.....	16	16 1/2	15 1/2	16
Mass.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mexico Con.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Michigan.....	11	11	10 1/2	11
Mohawk.....	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Nevada Cons.....	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
North Butte.....	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Old Dominion.....	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Oscoda.....	149	149	148	148 1/2
Parrot.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Quincy.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Santa Fe.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2
Shannon.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Superior Copper.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Thatcher.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Timber.....	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Utah Consolidated.....	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Utah Copper Co.....	53	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2
Victoria.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Winona.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Wolverine.....	158	158	155 1/2	155 1/2

RAILROADS.				
Atchafalaya.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.....	105	105 1/2	105	105 1/2
Boston & Lowell.....	228	228	228	228
Boston & Maine.....	147	147	147	147
Fitchburg pf.....	131 1/2	131 1/2	131	131
S. & M. H.....	171 1/2	172 1/2	171 1/2	172
Old Colony.....	200	200	200	200
Union Pacific.....	208 1/2	210 1/2	208	210 1/2
Union Pacific pf.....	108	108	108	108
West End com.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
West End pf.....	106	106	106	106

Contributions on Topics of Interest
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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

The Arcade Shopping System in Berlin

A new kind of business building has made its appearance in Berlin. The problem set the builders was to connect two parallel business streets, that for a long distance had no connection. The new building is penetrated in the middle by an archway, which gives this much-needed relief. The great building has cost over \$5,000,000 with the land on which it stands, and is finished in the most solid and elaborate fashion. The Emperor William's majolica works contributed most of the interior decoration and there are statues in bronze and carved stone ornament from the most distinguished artists of Germany. The great north and south city railway has a station in the basement, something unparalleled in the cities of Europe, and there is, of course, a splendid series of restaurants in the topmost story. The great difference between this institution and the "arcades" that exist in many other cities is that there is a common system for the delivery of merchandise and the cashing and collecting of money, and for advertising, and for special sales and exhibitions. Grand "salons" are provided with palatial and permanent decorations, to be used by one tenant after another as may be arranged. It is calculated that a vast saving is effected in this community of use of the machinery for delivery of goods, in collecting cash, in the cleaning of the stores, insurance, and general services of up-keep, as each shopkeeper has to contribute only one sixtieth of the total cost. It is an interesting sight to see the purchases made in the whole block of 60 shops come pouring down the chutes into which they are thrown in the upper stories, finally landing from an endless belt upon the slowly turning circular table around which sit the delivery clerks representing each part of the city or suburbs and each reclaiming his packages, distributing them among delivery wagons—four times a day!—Dry Goods.

Remarkable American Girls

Eighteen young women recently started from this country to make a tour of Europe, each taking with her only as many clothes as could be packed in a suit case. This is the most remarkable new woman movement that has ever come to our notice.—Record-Herald.

Nothing less than the majesty of God can maintain the peace and sanctity of our homes, the order and serenity of our minds, the spirit of patience and tender mercy in our hearts. —J. Martineau.

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MEXICAN HOT SPRINGS



HUT OF A MEXICAN INDIAN.

Nearly half the population of Mexico today are Indians, statistics giving 43 per cent in the year 1900.

Place of Bath in Literature

Some idea of the place of the beautiful city of Bath in English literature is given by the following from a London account of the pageant:

Later on there is developed a charming idea by which every famous Bath author will pass by in procession, leading a bevy of his principal characters. Thus Smollett will come with Roderick Random and Peregrine Pickle, Fielding with Tom Jones, Sophia, Squire Allworthy and the rest, Sheridan with Jack Absolute, Bob Acres and the whole cast of "The Rivals," Fanny Burney and Jane Austen with their respective creations, while Dickens will present a galaxy of no less than 19 "Pickwick" characters, from the great Samuel himself to the humblest guest at Sam Weller's "swarty." Even Chaucer's "Wife of Bath" is not forgotten in the literary battalion.

Tailors Tell of Great Change

According to the tailors, there are two new types of men; that is, as regards their figures. One is the man who plays a great deal of golf or indulges largely in other forms of outdoor sport; this man is growing taller and slimmer. On the other hand, the man who has given up walking and horseback riding for the motor car is becoming prosaically fat; during the last two years there has been such a waist development that the makers of ready made clothing have been forced to add an extra half inch to the waists of trousers. For the athletic type of man the average chest measurement is 38 inches, with waist of 34, while the motoring man, though shorter, demands a 36-inch waist.

Commiseration

It is probable that the Buelows will return to reside in Rome, whence it was only with the greatest reluctance that they obeyed the Kaiser's summons to Berlin. When that came, as Buelow himself once related, "I called my 'chief' and said we were about to leave for Berlin, but that our future residence, and consequently his kitchen, would be much smaller than the Caffarelli Palace, in which we were then housed, and I asked him if he would continue in my service. He begged for half an hour in which to consider the situation, and then returned. 'I have reflected,' he said. 'I consent. When one has such worthy employers it would be ungrateful to abandon them in misfortune—quand ils tombent dans la misère.' When the Kaiser heard this story he dubbed the chief "M. Misere" and presented him with a gold watch and chain.—Exchange.

The Riffians

The Riff tribesmen of Morocco are distinguished from other natives by the long lock of hair left hanging from one side of the otherwise closely shaved head. They may be seen in the market outside the walls of Tangier, where they come to offer the poor "truck" of their home regions, chiefly the prickly cactus pear.

Prose can paint evening and moonlight, but poets are needed to sing the dawn.—Meredith.

"Surely nothing is more reproachful to a being endowed with reason than to resign its powers to the influence of the air, and live in dependence on the weather and the wind for the only blessings which nature has put into our power, tranquility and benevolence. This distinction of seasons is produced only by imagination operating on luxury. To temperance every day is bright; and every hour is propitious to diligence. He that shall resolutely excite his faculties, or exert his virtues, will soon make himself superior to the seasons, and may set at defiance the morning mist and the evening damp, the blasts of the east and the clouds of the south."—From Boswell's "Johnson."

It Was Cleaning Day

A glimpse of Holland in Harper's Bazar includes this picture: "The dining room was what we call a 'Dutch' one, and, seated at its polished round table, my feet on a stool, my chair a high-back, carved one, my companions Dutch ladies, my food cheese, bread, delicious butter (the Dutch take holiday, by the way, on the day of the first appearance of butter after the cows have eaten the new grass) and sausages, my eye rejoicing in the vision of the ceiling with its black oak curved rafters, at the Delft blue of the walls with their oak wainscoting with its lovely row of Delft plates, the polished floor, all lovely in the many-hued light of the painted glass window at the end.

"The kitchen was white-tiled and spotless. There were blue plates and cups, and there was copper, and the old copper shone and the fire burned in a Dutch oven, and in all this beauty stood the maid in her short skirt and red blouse, polishing for dear life.

"My hostess gave her little laugh, her lively eyes twinkling merrily.

"'Maritje,' she said, 'why do you polish? Is not that kettle spotted?'

"'Ja, Meyrouw, ja,' answered Maria, also smiling; 'but today, you know, is Thursday.'

The pioneer merchant of Ohio or Indiana traveling for days on horseback to reach the markets of Philadelphia or New York, his saddle bags containing the gold coin with which to purchase his yearly supply of goods, would probably have thought that he would be perfectly satisfied should it become possible for him to reach these eastern markets in two days. After the establishment of railway communication enabled him to reach his destination in 48 hours he probably wished that this could be accomplished in 24 hours. Had he survived until the present day of limited train service which places New York within 18 hours of Chicago, he very likely would be looking forward, as some are now doing, to the time when the distance may be covered in a few hours by means of the aeroplane. So it is that the progress of human invention along all lines, while rapid and while it has brought about marvelous improvements in public service, has nevertheless scarcely kept pace with the desire for greater improvements and more perfect methods. Progress in artificial lighting, for instance, from the use of candles to the use of oil lamps, and from oil lamps to gas and gas to electricity, has only brought the demand for yet more perfect means of illumination. The human mind is never satisfied and can never be satisfied with its own inventions. Its wants and demands are constantly changing, together with its theories, its methods, its standards and its ideals.

That which serves as an illustration in the field of commerce and transportation may be easily applied to other phases of human activity. It is well known that ambition for place and power in the social, business, or professional world is not satisfied by the attainment of place and power. It is also true that the aspirant for distinction in the world of letters is frequently disappointed after achieving that which once he most desired. That condition of mortal unrest and lack of satisfaction is not "a new thing under the sun" as indicated by the words of the wise man who said, "The eye is not satisfied with seeing nor

The total continental area of the United States, including Alaska, is about equal to that of all Europe.—Exchange.

Lord, Teach Me

Lord, teach me so to live in Thee,
The Life, the Truth, the Way,
That all my doubts and fears shall cease
And Peace shall be my stay.

If Thou art Life, and I in Thee,
Then should I fear no ill;
But joy, and trust, and rest in Thee
My daily life should fill.

If Thou art Truth, and I in Thee,
That Truth does light the way,
Thy presence o'er my pathway shines
And brings the perfect day.

C. W. H.

I would not have the restless will
That hurries to and fro,
Seeking for some great thing to do,
Or secret thing to know;
I would be treated as a child,
And guided where I go.

Wherever in the world I am,
In whatsoever estate,
I have a fellowship with hearts
To keep and cultivate,
And a work of lowly love to do
For the Lord, on whom I wait,
Anna L. Waring.

Civic Work of Women's Clubs

The average man has been laughing too long at the Dante-Chopin-Browning pink-tea woman's club. It would be profitable for him to read the story, by Rheta Childe Dorr, in Hampton's Magazine, of how 8,000,000 women are working in a great international union for a world revolution; of how "clubs everywhere organized for the intellectual advancement of the members, for the culture of music, art and crafts, soon added to the original object a department of philanthropy, a department of public school decoration, a department of child labor, a department of civics, and how the day a women's club adopts civics as a side line to literature, that day it ceases to be a private association and becomes a public institution—and the public sometimes finds this out before the club suspects it."

The modest report of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Women's Civic Club says: It is no longer necessary for us to continue, at our own cost, the practical experiment we began in street cleaning, or to advocate the paving of a single principal street as a test of the value of improved highways; nor is it necessary longer to strive for a pure water supply, a better sewerage system or the construction of playgrounds. This work is now being done by the city council, by the board of public works and by the park commission.—Philadelphia North American.

Oh, might we all our lineage prove,
Give and forgive, do good and love;
By soft endearments in kind strife
Lightening the load of daily life.

—Kemble.

Kerosene Cream in Sight?

Apropos of the Standard Oil Company's making cooking butter out of petroleum by the process of demineralizing it, and the chemist's turning another cow product out of business by making an imitation buttermilk the Caterer says:

Not very long ago a prominent chemist asked the editor this pertinent question: "What is the essential difference in oils?" "Foreign substances, of course," "Yes," he said, "How would petroleum lard strike you?" "I expect it," the editor replied, "We have it, it was the laconic rejoinder, 'but it is too expensive for commercial purposes.'"

Now comes the "junket-buttermilk" man who claims that his artificial buttermilk is better than the real article. Next we'll have kerosene cream.

The English Pompeii

As soon as its plans can be completed, probably early next year, the Society of Antiquaries will undertake the systematic excavation of the site of Verulamium, the first Roman city built in Britain, which flourished for four centuries. The Earl of Verulam, who owns the land, has generously placed it at the disposal of the society. The site is now occupied by fields, except the short space from St. Michael's Church, which stands near the center of old Verulam, to the bridge over the Ver. The city is called the English Pompeii, the plan almost coinciding with that of the Italian city, says the London Chronicle.

The streets run at right angles to each other, and were about 24 feet in width; the surface was of gravel concrete, paved occasionally with stone slabs. When exposed they are invariably covered with oyster shells, doubtless thrown there by the inhabitants to deaden the sound of chariot wheels.

There are probably few sites in Great Britain which have such a wealth of historical associations as this. Before the Romans came Verulamium was the capital of the Casil, an important British tribe, and there are traces of the ancient earthworks still in existence. Tusciovannus ruled here, and struck his coins in gold, silver and copper in the city. One of his sons was Cunobelin, Shakespeare's Cymbeline, and Caractacus was his brother. When the Emperor Claudius sent an army to subjugate Britain in A. D. 42, Verulamium submitted without a protest, and the Romans, finding the city suitable, made it their headquarters and a military colony, and it received its

first charter. Less than 20 years later the insurrection under Queen Boadicea occurred.

Verulamium was a "municipium" or free city, York being the only other town in Britain sharing the same rights. Its streets were lined with villas and all the customary institutions of a Roman city: temples, baths and a theater. When the country was overrun by Picts and Scots the city fell on evil times and its end came when it was taken by the Saxons in 516 and sacked. Till the dawn of the Norman era it served as a quarry for building materials. But in spite of this spoliation the site may, when the deposits of 1400 years are removed, provide rich results.

There have already been found foundations of small houses, with traces of fresco painting, floors of red and white tiles, vases, household pottery and coins. But the most remarkable discovery was that of the Verulamium theater, the only Roman theater known to exist in England.

The auditorium contained about 20 rows of seats. The walls were lined with slabs of marble and decorated with frescoes, the colors of which, when examined, were still bright.

Francis Bacon was made Baron Verulam in 1618.

Why?

Why is the laundry always sent home on Saturday? Because it's the close (clothes) of the week.

Why is your nose in the middle of your face? Because it's the (center) of the face.

Why is a dog's tail like the heart of an oak tree? Because it's farthest from the bark.

Why is a fly one of the tallest of insects? Because it stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

Why must a little man be an early riser? Because he can never be long in bed.

A Chinese Navy

A naval and military advisory board has been created by a recent imperial Chinese edict. It is regarded as a step toward a modern navy, for which it would appear that China has about as much need as any nation on earth. —Toronto Mail and Express.

Men of character are the conscience of the society to which they belong. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

SATISFACTION

The pioneer merchant of Ohio or Indiana traveling for days on horseback to reach the markets of Philadelphia or New York, his saddle bags containing the gold coin with which to purchase his yearly supply of goods, would probably have thought that he would be perfectly satisfied should it become possible for him to reach these eastern markets in two days. After the establishment of railway communication enabled him to reach his destination in 48 hours he probably wished that this could be accomplished in 24 hours. Had he survived until the present day of limited train service which places New York within 18 hours of Chicago, he very likely would be looking forward, as some are now doing, to the time when the distance may be covered in a few hours by means of the aeroplane. So it is that the progress of human invention along all lines, while rapid and while it has brought about marvelous improvements in public service, has nevertheless scarcely kept pace with the desire for greater improvements and more perfect methods. Progress in artificial lighting, for instance, from the use of candles to the use of oil lamps, and from oil lamps to gas and gas to electricity, has only brought the demand for yet more perfect means of illumination. The human mind is never satisfied and can never be satisfied with its own inventions. Its wants and demands are constantly changing, together with its theories, its methods, its standards and its ideals.

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the ear with hearing," and "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase." This thought was echoed by Isaiah who cried, "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not?" Then as though in answer to his own question, he turned the thought of his hearers in the one direction where true satisfaction and contentment may be found, when he said, "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord."

Scriptural and secular literature abounds in gems of poetry and prose which turn the weary searcher for satisfaction away from the allurements of materiality and the fleeting mirage of mortal sense to the permanent peace of righteousness and the abiding satisfaction of spirituality. David said, "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." He undoubtedly discerned the fact that man can have no true satisfaction in anything save in his likeness to God, but he probably believed that it was not possible to attain that God likeness this side of the grave. Christ Jesus, showing forth more plainly the understanding of man's immortality and reflecting more perfectly in his life and works than any one who had come before him the God likeness, said, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." And St. John, the disciple of Jesus, said: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." It will be seen by these latter inspired utterances recorded in the New Testament that they imply the possibility of recognizing on this plane of experience man's eternal likeness to God and that through such recognition and the conscious expression of God's likeness in spiritualized thinking and daily deeds the kingdom of heaven, harmony, health, satisfaction, joy, and peace may be established within us here and now.

Christian Science is showing its students how and to what extent real satisfaction may be attained and harmony made secure. It is showing them that there is no limit to the true satisfaction which may be enjoyed and no end to the harmony which may be expressed through righteousness, or right thinking and acting. The attainment of righteousness or rightness is being discovered by the Christian Scientist to be possible today to the extent and only to the extent to which he is willing to forsake evil and adjust his thoughts and his acts to the Principle and rule of good. He is learning therefore to some extent at least the wisdom of forsaking material pleasures, of abandoning the selfish and sensual, of giving up as fast as he sees the necessity for so doing all that is unspiritual and debasing in tendency and of seeking "first the kingdom of God (Spirit, Mind) and His righteousness." He is perceiving and proving in a degree that the kingdom of God, being as Jesus said, within or a state of consciousness, must obviously be a mental or spiritual state. He is therefore sure that this kingdom of consciousness harmony, being in and of Mind or Spirit, can include nothing material or mortal. It is the kingdom of Life, of Truth, of Love, and is in no way dependent upon matter and evil.

Alas for Lhasa!

Lhasa, the mysterious capital city of Tibet, which so long remained closed to European influence, appears to be in the way of civilization. A Calcutta newspaper states that a commission from that city has received from Lhasa an order for numerous objects of European manufacture, including 100 brass musical instruments. Apparently occidental culture will make its entrance with a brass band.—London Globe.

faction may be attained and harmony made secure. It is showing them that there is no limit to the true satisfaction which may be enjoyed and no end to the harmony which may be expressed through righteousness, or right thinking and acting. The attainment of righteousness or rightness is being discovered by the Christian Scientist to be possible today to the extent and only to the extent to which he is willing to forsake evil and adjust his thoughts and his acts to the Principle and rule of good. He is learning therefore to some extent at least the wisdom of forsaking material pleasures, of abandoning the selfish and sensual, of giving up as fast as he sees the necessity for so doing all that is unspiritual and debasing in tendency and of seeking "first the kingdom of God (Spirit, Mind) and His righteousness." He is perceiving and proving in a degree that the kingdom of God, being as Jesus said, within or a state of consciousness, must obviously be a mental or spiritual state. He is therefore sure that this kingdom of consciousness harmony, being in and of Mind or Spirit, can include nothing material or mortal. It is the kingdom of Life, of Truth, of Love, and is in no way dependent upon matter and evil.

The ruler of this kingdom of pure

spirituality in which the real man even now dwells, is Mind, that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." This pure spiritual Mind, being omnipresent, omnipotent and omniscient, is the sole cause of all that really exists. It is infinite and therefore all-inclusive, embracing all reality. It contains in abundance all that is necessary to man's welfare now and forever. Having made "all that was made," having created in the beginning all that ever was or ever will be, and having pronounced it "very good," this all-knowing, all-wise and all-powerful creator must have been satisfied with His creation. Therefore the Principle or Mind which made, governs, controls, sustains and preserves the real universe and spiritual man according to its own harmonious law could be conscious of no unfulfilled desire, but must of necessity enjoy perfect satisfaction. Man as the image of this divine intelligence must and does in reality possess this complete satisfaction by reflection. Mrs. Eddy says on page 519 of Science and Health, the Christian Science text-book, "Deity was satisfied with His work. How could He be otherwise, since the spiritual creation was the outgrowth, the emanation, of His infinite self-containment, and immortal wisdom?"

Children's Department

The Little Horses

All the upland was full of little horses, little ponies of the upland. They looked with curious and interested eyes at man, but none of them had known his command. When men passed them riding they saw that there was some alliance between men and their brothers, and they asked news of it. Then they bent their heads down again soberly to graze on the new pasture, and the wind blew through their manes and their tails; they were happy beasts, thinking of nothing and knowing nothing but themselves.

When the spring took them they would suddenly gallop forward without any purpose beyond their wanton pleasure, and arch their necks toward the ground, and bound as a wave bounds; or they would go together, first one starting, then a comrade, then half a dozen of the herd, with a short but easy gait which exactly recalled the movement of salt water under the call of the wind; the movement of salt water where the deeps are, following and following and following, before it rises to break upon the shallows, or to turn back on its course along the eddies of hidden streams.—H. Belloc in London Post.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What part of a ball team?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

An Addition Puzzle:
Too close.
Too close.

"The women of a nation are the mirrors of its progress," is the motto of a Turkish newspaper published in the interests of women.

Science and Health

With Key
to the
Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
Eddy

A complete
list of Mrs.
Eddy's Works
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 12, 1909.

The Irrigation Congress at Spokane

SO MANY questions relating to irrigation and conservation are clamoring for an intelligent hearing in the seventeenth national irrigation congress, now in session at Spokane, Wash., that no time should be wasted on matters that are not properly and directly related to the business on hand. Just whether the Roosevelt policies are the best, or whether Secretary Ballinger attempted to tamper with them, or whether there is a disposition in Washington today to discontinue them, are subjects that might well be left to those who hope to see opportunities for dragging small politics into everything. The people who have assembled at Spokane to discuss the problem of conserving the agricultural resources of the country, and of making the most possible out of them, have really no time for anything else.

All of the preliminary stages of public education in this connection have been passed. It is no longer necessary to explain why the desert should be made fertile, why flood waters should be stored, why the forests should be preserved. Even the average city man is now familiar with the work, already accomplished and under way, that has for its purpose the addition of tens of thousands of square miles to the productive area of the country. Doubt has been removed, prejudice uprooted, confidence inspired by better understanding of agricultural possibilities; men in ordinary walks of life have knowledge now of the fact that the arid plains of the great North American plateau are rapidly ceasing to be arid; that immense tracts of the great American desert are already in bloom. And the popular sympathy and enthusiasm stimulated by this knowledge is what is making it possible for each recurring national irrigation congress to exert more influence and to accomplish greater results than its predecessor.

Forty years ago the movement of the American farmer away from the soil began; today the movement of educated men back to the soil is progressing finely. Twenty years from now the American farm is likely to be conducted not only in accordance with the laws of nature but with as high a regard for the laws of business as the American counting house, and, in less time than that, the so-called dry areas of the country will probably be removed from the danger of drought, while the so-called wet areas will be removed from the danger of flood.

These and other things equally remarkable and equally desirable are being brought about by the movement for which the national irrigation congress stands, and this is why the gathering at Spokane has no occasion to deal with matters that waste time.

IF THE daring voyage of the balloon *Sirius* above Mount Blanc emphasizes the fact that very few aeronauts have soared over the Alps, it also calls attention to the impending conquest of the giant by the railroad. Only a few weeks ago, the first section of the highest funicular railway in the world, to the summit of Mount Blanc, was inaugurated from Fayet to the top of the Col de Voza, some 5500 feet high. It is the firm and enthusiastic conviction of the French engineers in charge of the project that the summit can and will be reached in a very few years. This means that the funicular will climb to the astounding height of about 15,800 feet. The successive stages of this climb are Mt. Lachat, over 2000 feet above the present terminus; Tete Rousse, 10,300 feet; and Aiguille du Gouter, 12,610 feet. It is evident that the successful construction of this railroad will stimulate funicular travel in Switzerland as in other mountainous countries, while aeronautics and aviation are naturally tending to popularize mountain scenery in far wider measure than alpinism has done. So far from displacing the railroad, especially the funicular kind, aerial navigation by stimulating traffic may be seen to have an encouraging effect on railroad construction.

It may be said that the sport of alpinism will be to a certain extent discouraged by both railroad and aerial traffic. But industrial progress is rapidly transforming Switzerland from the tourist's paradise to one of the most important workshops in the world, thanks to the exceptional amount of water power available in the Alps. The fascinating sport that takes its name from these mountains may have to transfer its activities to the grandeur of other continents, and alpinists will have to follow the lead of that daring scion of the house of Savoy who has just climbed one of the highest peaks of the world. And it is well to recall that the Duke of Abruzzi and his Piedmontese guides have graduated from the slopes of Mount Blanc.

Centennial of Mexican Independence

THE REVOLT of Guanajuato, under the leadership of Miguel Hidalgo, in September, 1810, marked the beginning of the end of Spanish rule in Mexico, even though eleven years elapsed before Spain finally lost this possession, and twelve years passed before the Mexican republic was recognized by the United States. They were long and disappointing and bitter years between the Hidalgo revolt and the final separation, like the years between the declaration of our independence in 1776 and the surrender of Cornwallis in October, 1781; but the Mexicans like to think of Hidalgo's revolt as marking the birth of the republic.

A commission has been authorized by the Mexican Congress and appointed by President Diaz with the view of suitably marking the centennial of the country's independence with some great national celebration to take place next year. Just what form it will be given has not yet been determined. It is safe to say, however, that representatives of the nations of the earth will be invited to participate in the ceremonies, and it will follow, as a matter of course, that the United States, for many obvious reasons, will take a foremost place among them.

With the tragic fall of Maximilian, Mexico ceased to be one of our serious problems. Because we have in recent years had so little to complain of in regard to our relations with Mexico, few of us appreciate how easily our southwestern border might have been a source of constant annoyance and alarm, and how easily one

of our nearest and most powerful neighbors might, by pursuing an unwise and an unfriendly policy, have retarded the progress of a very large and very important section of our country.

Whatever the future may bring forth, we have, at least no cause for finding fault at present with the conduct of Mexican affairs, so far as they touch us geographically, politically or commercially. Thousands of our citizens are engaged in business in Mexico, thousands more are engaged in business with Mexico, and the number in each instance is increasing annually. Millions of American capital finds pleasant and profitable investment in Mexico, and these investments are being annually increased. The very best of good feeling prevails between the two governments and the two peoples.

Every consideration of sound public policy points to the wisdom of our country's participation in the coming observance of the centennial of Mexican independence in a manner that will have a tendency to increase the friendship now existing between the two republics.

The President and Western Insurgents

Senator Cummins' associate insurgents are less loyal to tariff reform than he. It may mean that they are more tactful and more discreet. There is just a possibility that agitation of the tariff question this fall will not be popular, or, at least, that the public cannot be induced to give encouragement to anything that it thinks might have a tendency to disturb business or interfere with national prosperity.

The important feature of the Cummins announcement is that it will help to impress upon his party—for he is still an avowed Republican—the necessity of taking a step that is known to be favored by President Taft and by many of the most thoughtful Republican senators and representatives. Almost without exception the leaders in the Republican organization are opposed to a repetition of the proceedings of the extra session. Five months of tariff legislation are costly, viewed either from a political or a business standpoint. The recent experience in tariff-making injured rather than helped many political reputations; it involved a suspense that meant a loss of many millions to the trade of the country. And out of the five months has come only an unsatisfactory rewording of the Dingley act.

What the western insurgents are fighting for mainly is intelligent and honest revision. This has not been possible under our present method of framing tariff laws. Under this method it cannot be made possible. The assurance that a tariff commission shall be created at an early day will remove the cause of the western Republican insurrection. President Taft, it is believed, will be able to give this assurance. If he is able to give it before fall in such a manner as to leave no ground for doubt, the disturbance threatened by Senator Cummins will be unnecessary and impossible.

The President is as earnestly bent on tariff reform as Senator Cummins or any of the latter's associates. He pursues and gains his purposes, however, in a very different way from that usually followed by Senator Cummins. He does not make a row. He argues the matter out calmly, and, as we have seen, convincingly. His way is the safer and the better way, and Senator Cummins and his brother insurgents will do well to accept his leadership in this matter and follow it loyally. The public will hardly approve of any course just now that jeopardizes the manifest need of the country: political and economic peace.

NOT ONCE since the outbreak in Bolivia has Brazil's attitude given rise to the least misapprehension. Whether the arbitral award rendered by the chief executive of her great rival, the Argentine Republic, was favorable or unfavorable to Brazil's vast interests, determined by the recent treaty of Petropolis, in the region of the Amazon headwaters is a point of lesser importance. The chief point is that Argentina, by determining Peru's share in a manner intensely disappointing to Bolivia, became a factor in a controversy with which she is, territorially, not in the least concerned, but in which Brazil is most vitally interested.

Hitherto, Brazil and the Argentine Republic have met chiefly as rivals for the control of the River Plate and thereby for dominance in the affairs of the buffer republics of Paraguay and Uruguay. But this last turn in South American affairs would seem to have thrust Argentina into the thick of the dispute over the possession of the upper Amazon and its affluents, from which it is territorially excluded by the republic of Bolivia.

The fact is that in Brazil, as in Bolivia, domestic issues are apt, at the present time, to determine the official course as well as the public attitude in regard to external affairs. Thus there is now a pronounced anti-militarist and consequently pacific current in Brazilian politics, due principally to the reaction against the presidential candidacy of Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, former minister of war, the leading soldier of the republic. This candidacy has a peculiar history. It was put forward as a protest against that of Dr. David Campista, ex-minister of finance, who was the late President Penna's choice for his successor. The protest was directed not so much against the government's interference by supporting a candidate with all its influence, as against the growing preponderance of the state of Minas Geraes, the home of both Penna and Campista. With the demise of Penna, Campista's candidacy collapsed, and with it the raison d'être of the militarist counter-candidature. General Fonseca naturally cannot look upon it in that light and the result is a growing movement not only against his candidacy but against the whole militarist faction of Brazil.

It is safe to say that General Fonseca would never have been put forward as a candidate had it been possible to induce the brilliant foreign minister, Baron do Rio Branco, to enter the presidential contest. But there is little or no probability of this, while the most likely candidate now appears to be the former chief executive, Dr. Rodrigues Alves. If recent events appear to have created a new situation, they have also proved the greatest of Latin American republics to stand for peace.

THE announcement made by Senator Cummins of Iowa that he will begin this fall a fight for reform in tariff methods and for a revision downward of the present tariff is important in one sense and unimportant in another. It means that at least one of the western insurgents is intent on carrying on the warfare begun in Congress against a tariff for protection mainly and revenue incidentally. It does not follow, however, that

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Brazil and Bolivia

SINCE THE discovery of diamonds in the neighborhood of Luederitz Bay, German Southwest Africa, the pessimistic views once prevalent throughout Germany concerning the prospects of her African colonies appear to have given place to something akin to enthusiasm. Colonial Secretary Dernburg must find that these discoveries have come in the nick of time, for although a very able business man, he had not been wholly successful, despite personal inspection on the ground, in assuring a more rapid development to Germany's African possessions.

That the diamond discoveries in "Deutsch-Suedwest" must be considerable is evident from the solicitude the De Beers company of Kimberley is displaying, according to advices from Luederitz-Bucht. One of the chiefs of the company visited the German mines and thereupon proposed that the German owners and financiers should enter a close agreement with the British concern. But although he continued his negotiations in Germany, nothing came of the project, since Colonial Secretary Dernburg at last accounts concluded that the prospects of the German diamond mines were so favorable that he would be able to dictate prices to the De Beers company.

It would seem, however, that the diamond industry of the German colony might have the effect of bringing about closer relations with the South African Union by means of a railroad from Luederitz-Bucht to Kimberley, and possibly by the entrance of the colony into the South African customs union, which also includes Portuguese East Africa. Both of these projects emanate from the De Beers company, and while there may not be any immediate response from the Germans, developments are tending to bring German South Africa within the economic sphere of the South African Union.

THE exclusion of the Bible from a well-advertised bookshelf of five feet or more in length does not operate to exclude it from the homes of the people, as seems to be made clear by the fact that the Oxford press turns out 20,000 reprints of it weekly. Moreover, the Foreign Bible Society prints it in 400 languages, which is doing very well.

Sig. Ferrero Is Again Mistaken

WE ARE informed by a despatch from Paris that in concluding his series of impressions of America, gained during his recent flying visit to this country, Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, finds among other things that the anti-plutocratic movement here is essentially a struggle between the old traditions of the Puritan democracy and civilization, gold, luxury and pleasure—a repetition under modern and more complicated forms of the struggle that rent Rome. All this is more profound than true, but it might pass unchallenged for great learning and phenomenal observation were it not that he goes on to say:

The rapidity of development, lightning changes in customs and the creation of a multiplicity of new needs eat up the large earnings of the people, who, though they are living better than the Europeans, unfortunately have not acquired the habit of saving.

One of the troubles with foreign visitors who take us in at a glance and return to write their impressions about us is that, as a rule, they have not formed the habit of consulting reliable data concerning us. Just what Sig. Ferrero would recognize as "the habit of saving" it would be impossible to say, but it is possible to give a few figures, some of them of a comparative nature, in order to show how very much mistaken he is.

The number of savings bank depositors in the United States in 1908 was 8,705,848, or almost one for every ten inhabitants, and the aggregate savings deposits were \$3,660,553,949, an average of \$420.47 for each depositor. This, notwithstanding the decline of savings bank deposits in California, as a result of the San Francisco disaster. Now, France is regarded as being the most provident of all the European nations, yet its savings per inhabitant are only \$23.26, as compared with \$41.86 in the United States. The savings of all the countries of the world in which savings banks are established amount to \$9,297,682,919. These countries have a combined population of 804,700,900. The savings of the United States, with a population of 87,000,900, are \$3,660,553,949. The average deposit account in the United Kingdom is \$81.81, in France \$73.91, in Germany \$167.00, in the United States \$420.47.

Whether the average American saves as much proportionately to his earnings as the average European is, of course, still another question. But the answer to it would merely serve to strengthen the conviction among those well informed that Sig. Ferrero would better have a care to his facts.

THERE is a very widespread opinion that it would have been better had the coinage of the new Lincoln one-cent piece been continued until the general public had been supplied. Then those who did not like the initials could have dropped their coins, initials and all, into the slot of some weighing machine out of order.

THE foreign visitor who says that Americans are the most education-ridden people in the world, because many of us attend Chautauqua lectures in summer, should understand that one can enjoy Chautauquas only in summer. Winter Chautauquas could hardly be made popular in this country.

THE theatrical manager who announces that twenty-two companies under his management will be scattered throughout the United States and Canada next season is not so very happy in the choice of his words. Scattered must have a bad sound for the companies, to say the least.

TWENTY-FIVE whales were recently seen off Cape Hatteras feeding on a school of mackerel, notwithstanding that Cape Hatteras is not reaching out after summer resorters.

THE OCEAN greyhounds are now lowering their records by the minute rather than by the hour, but the main thing is that they continue to lower them.

ONE of these days Percy Maxim may invent a silencer that will completely shut off the piano from the apartment beneath.

THERE are 800,000 school children in London, and it is unnecessary to say that they make a big noise when school lets out.

Nor even President Taft can do his best at golf while he is being stared at by a crowd.